

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BEEF TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA

OW151259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO -- Japan and Australia Tuesday held ministerial-level talks here to break a deadlock over Japan's beef imports, but got nowhere. The talks took place between Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Shinjiro Yamamura and Australia's Primary Industry Minister John Kerin. But neither side went any further than to repeat its basic argument just as at the working-level talks held here last Thursday, Japanese officials said. However, the two ministers agreed to hold another round of working-level talks on June 14 in a bid to reach agreement.

Australia has asked Japan to increase its global beef import quota by more than 14,000 tons annually in the next four years from 141,000 tons for fiscal 1983 ended March 31. Kerin specifically expressed concern that Japan's recent agreement to increase high-grade beef imports from the United States might result in reducing Australia's share in the Japanese beef market, the officials said. But Yamamura repeated Tokyo's stand that Japan is in no position to allow any import expansion that could disrupt the domestic market.

Kerin Expresses 'Disappointment'

BK160728 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] The primary industry minister, Mr Kerin, has said he is disappointed with talks he held with Japanese leaders over the future levels of Australian beef imports to Japan. He was commenting on talks at government level in Tokyo which failed to reach agreement on a new quota for exports of Australian beef to Japan.

Mr Kerin had talks with the Japanese prime minister, Mr Nakasone, the agriculture minister, Mr Yamamura, and the acting foreign minister, Mr Fujinami. Australia has in recent years provided about 70 percent of Japan's imported beef and wants to keep sales at this level. But a recent Japanese agreement to buy more beef from the United States will reduce this share unless Japan substantially increases its imports. Mr Kerin said the Japanese had indicated the level of imports of Australian beef they will accept and he was encouraged that Japan was now ready to discuss specific figures. Mr Kerin said he was confident the Japanese side would reconsider the specific figure it had put to Australia.

NAKASONE TO EXTEND FINANCIAL CREDIT TO BRAZIL

OW120633 Tokyo KYODO in English 0307 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will tell Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, due here shortly, that Japan will extend financial cooperation to a vast agricultural project in Brazil's Cerrado Region. He will also assure the president of export credits for Brazil's imports from this country, Japanese officials said Friday. The Brazilian leader will arrive here on May 23.

Japan will offer about 35 billion yen (152 million dollars) worth of loans for the second phase of the Cerrado agricultural project in central Brazil. Japan also cooperate in the first phase by investing 2 billion yen (8.7 million dollars) and supplying 5.1 billion yen (22.2 million dollars) worth of loans

Japan's export credits, expected to total more than 100 million dollars, will help Japanese-built plants in Brazil import necessary materials from this country, the officials said. Brazil has asked Japan for 500 million dollars in export credits because the application of Japan's export insurance system to that country has been suspended owing to its enormous overseas debts, effectively halting exports to that country.

KURIHARA DEBATES DEFENSE ISSUES WITH POLITICIANS

OW142307 [Editorial Report] Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese at 0000 GMT on 13 May carries a 1-hour panel discussion entitled "The Top-Level Japan-U.S. Defense Talks and the Augmentation of Defense Capability." Participants are Sohei Miyashita of the LDP, Kosuke Uehara of the JSP, Yuichi Ichikawa of the Komeito, Yukihiya Yoshida of the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP], Koichi Ueda of the JCP, and Director General Yuko Kurihara of the Defense Agency with NHK commentator Kasuo Okamura acting as moderator.

The discussion begins with Okamura asking each panelist how he assesses the Kurihara-Weinberger talks held on 11 May, particularly the perception shared by the top Japanese and U.S. defense officials concerning the Soviet threat.

Referring to Weinberger's talks with Prime Minister Nakasone, Foreign Minister Abe, and Defense Agency Director General Kurihara, LDP's Miyashita says: "The fact that the Japanese and U.S. official responsible for defense have had a frank exchange of views on defense issues and established their personal relationship of trust is of great significance from the point of view of maintaining and improving the credibility of the Japan-U.S. security arrangement."

JSP's Uehara, on the other hand, says: "Every time the Japanese and U.S. leaders or defense officials meet, Japan makes an additional commitment to defense buildup in line with the United States' world strategy, or gets more deeply involved in that strategy. This was also true this time."

On the threat posed by the Soviet Union, Uehara says: "Of course we must be concerned about and pay attention to the Soviet threat. That is the perception held by the JSP. But, to augment Japan's defense capability on the basis of the simple idea that the Soviet Union is a threat is very questionable from the point of view of peace diplomacy and disarmament. Particularly, I think the Defense Agency director general's remarks to the effect that it is his duty, as a statesman, to inform the public of the real facts about the Soviet threat will invite misunderstanding and are very questionable."

Refuting the idea that the Soviet Union is a threat, Komeito's Ichikawa says that the Soviet Military buildup in the Far East is an outcome of the U.S.-USSR arms race, and the argument that this buildup is directly aimed at Japan and hence poses a threat is a farfetched view. He points out that this argument also contradicts the assurance given by the government in its defense buildup outline that no country is a threat. Ichikawa says: "The United States clearly assumes a U.S.-Soviet war and seeks to push Japan into the forefront of U.S. strategy against the Soviet Union. In my opinion, this is why it is undesirable, when considering Japan's defense capability, to readily go along with the U.S. argument that the Soviet Union is a threat."

Positively evaluating the Kurihara-Weinberger talks, DSP's Yoshida says: "The latest Japan-U.S. defense talks were appropriate on the whole." "In my opinion," he says, "the fact that the two countries have reached an identity of views on basic issues, particularly on the Soviet threat, deserves positive appraisal." He then questions the propriety of the assumption underlying the defense buildup outline that no country poses a threat to Japan. However, he calls for diplomatic efforts to bring Japan and the Soviet Union closer on the road to world peace.

On the outcome of the Kurihara-Weinberger talks, JCP's Ueda says: "The talks have played a very dangerous role because they have paved the way for the arms race in the Far East to further accelerate."

He quotes Defense Secretary Weinberger as telling Prime Minister Nakasone that since the Soviet Union has had fast and dramatic military buildup, a dynamic deterrence must be achieved to cope with this buildup and this cannot be done by the United States alone. He says: "This means that Japan must join with the United States in achieving a fast and dramatic military buildup. It is very serious that Nakasone and Weinberger have come to share the same idea that defense must be expanded dramatically."

Defense Agency Director General Kurihara quotes Weinberger as saying that the Soviet Union and other communist countries are increasing their defense capabilities, that these countries, unlike countries in the free world, lack parliamentary checks on their military buildup, and that this is a matter of concern. Kurihara says: "I find this argument very persuasive."

Asked whether he and Weinberger agreed that the Soviet threat is real and not potential as heretofore maintained by him, Kurihara says: "There is practically no change in my view. This is because the Soviet Union clearly has no intention of invading Japan today. However, I think there is a potential threat, and I ought to say that this potential threat has increased. It is wrong to discuss the matter in terms of whether the threat is real or potential."

In answering Ueda's question, Kurihara says that the Americans have a very strong sense of the Soviet threat, because they view the threat from a global point of view, and because they have spent money, and even shed blood, to defend the free world, as in the Vietnam war. Kurihara says: "Although the Soviet Union occupies our four northern islands, the Japanese people are, on the whole, living in peace. Accordingly, the two nations have different degrees of keenness in their perception of the Soviet threat."

Okumura next asks about specific defense issues, beginning with the sealane debate.

JSP's Uehara says: "In a word, the idea of sealane defense is primarily aimed at blocking the Soviet Pacific Fleet from reaching the high seas. It is no longer an idea geared to the national economy, namely, how to secure supply lines in the event of war." Referring to the 3 May testimony by Admiral Long at the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee, Uehara says: "The admiral clearly said he wanted Japan to blockade the three straits, namely, Soya, Tsugaru and Tsushima, under its own responsibility. The United States is remote from the Soviet Union, but Japan is next door; accordingly, retaliation would fall directly on Japan. When we think of a nuclear strike, sealane defense is an extremely dangerous affair. We must examine what the U.S. intentions are more coolly. Otherwise, Japan will not only be exposed to the danger of U.S. nuclear warfare strategy, but also sustain direct damage from it. Since this has become clear, we must take a serious view of the sealane defense issue, and make sure that the public understands it. We have to discuss this issue from a new angle."

Komeito's Ichikawa points out the ambiguity of the sealane defense concept: to defend what, from whom, and by what means. Noting the perception gap between Japan and the United States concerning sealane defense, Ichikawa says the United States' world strategy, or her Far Eastern strategy; in other words, an ability to complement the United States in a U.S.-Soviet war, including nuclear warfare. On the other hand, he says, the Japanese Government tells us that the United States and the Soviet Union will not fight each other, and that the sealane defense is aimed at defending Japan's trade routes in the event the national economy is endangered.

Refuting the contentions of Uehara and Ichikawa, Director General Kurihara says: "According to the unified government view, to which not all the parties have agreed, Japan will defend the seas up to several hundred nautical miles around it, or up to 1,000 nautical miles, if the sealanes defense is set up, as long as it is necessary to secure the safety of sea traffic, not because the United States has told her to do so, or to complement U.S. world strategy. Sealane defense is not to defend a line, or a point, or a plane; its aim is to secure the safety of sea traffic. Specific measures are to be listed in the appendix to the Defense Buildup Program Outline, and these measures are intended for limited and small-scale defense. The appendix has not yet been completed. When the numbers of ships, aircraft, and other equipment are increased, they will have an appropriate effect."

Refuting the charge that Japan is apt to submit to U.S. demands, Kurihara stresses that "we shall not be influenced by U.S. opinion. We shall push our defense policy according to our own ideas."

Concerning the issue of blockading the three straits, LDP's Miyashita says: "Our self-defense capability is aimed at defending our country. Accordingly, it goes without saying that, if Japan is threatened, if the United States requests in such a contingency, and if necessary to defend our country, we shall agree to blockade the straits. This is a natural thing to do. But if we are asked to blockade the straits when there is no threat to our country, we have no choice but to turn down the request. In essence, that is my view."

After recalling that the DSP convention decided to regard sealane defense as an integral part of Japan's self-defense, Yoshida says: "It is not easy to defend sealanes completely, whether points or sea routes. But it is irresponsible to say that, because it is difficult to do, we should not do it."

Refuting Ueda's contention that sealane defense is aimed at achieving control of the seas, and that the United States has accomplished an enormous military buildup, Director General Kurihara criticizes the JCP for always making an arbitrary argument, and says: "There is no mention of whether sealane means the defense of points, lines, or planes in the Defense white paper, nor a mention of control of the seas, although you said there is a clear mention of control of the sea. Another thing is that I do not understand what you mean by an enormous U.S. defense buildup. According to Mr Weinberger, the United States reduced its defenses in the 1970's, whereas the Soviet Union has built up its military strength in spite of that; the United States has been forced to counter the Soviet military buildup. You have the wrong idea of U.S. defense efforts. You say that Japan always submits to U.S. requests, but that is a view I do not take."

The next topic is the 1986-90 midterm defense buildup program. Explaining some of the main features of this program, Miyashita says that the government is determined to fulfill the goals of the Defense Buildup Program Outline in this midterm program period. Another feature, he says, is that efforts will be made to strike a balance between frontline equipment and logistic support in the defense buildup. The third feature is that efforts will be made to achieve qualitative improvements in defense, considering the levels of military science and technology in various countries.

Stressing the need to review the Defense Buildup Program Outline, Miyashita says: "We, in the name of the party, approve of these goals. However, the Defense Buildup Program Outline, worked out in 1976 under the Miki cabinet, reflects the international situation in those days. We are to implement it through the 1983-1987 and 1986-1990 midterm defense buildup programs. There are differences of view, as indicated in this debate, but we are of opinion that the Soviet threat is increasing, and there are changes in the international situation. So, we feel that the Defense Buildup Program Outline should be reexamined."

Miyashita says that the LDP has decided to have the defense buildup subcommittee, under its security research council, reexamine the outline, and that the 60-man subcommittee will begin its work next week at full steam.

Asked whether the review will include the reexamination of the defense concept itself, such as defense under the assumption that there is no threat to Japan, as well as the defense goals, Miyashita says: "I am not prepared to draw a conclusion here, but what we are trying to do is to determine whether or not the nation's basic defense capability should be based on the existing international situation. Furthermore, let me point out that, whenever people discuss the Defense Buildup Program Outline, more often than not, they focus on the numbers of ships and aircraft indicated in the lists attached to the outline, whereas we shall attempt to review defense policy itself, including its philosophical aspect."

JSP's Uehara charges that such a review of the Defense Buildup Program Outline will lead to "exorbitant defense spending." The current work on a 1986-90 buildup plan, he asserts, will come up with spending in excess of 20 trillion yen, adding: "So what we see is a departure from the ideal in the Constitution, the concept of defense exclusively for self-defense, and the three nonnuclear principles, as well as from such restraints as that imposed by the 1-percent-of-the-GNP ceiling. Japan is being forced to follow this kind of buildup policy under U.S. pressure, and I believe that the people are very much concerned about it."

Komeito's Ichikawa notes that Japan is being "endlessly drawn into the U.S.-Soviet arms race," insisting that the nation should have its own position regarding such issues as the Soviet threat. Under the estimates currently being made, he says, the 1986-90 buildup plan will cost the nation approximately 20 trillion yen, or 4 trillion per year. "This prompts us to wonder if those defense officials have ever considered the financial difficulties the nation is experiencing, or the 1-percent-of-the-GNP ceiling," adding that what the government should do for the Self-Defense Forces now, before demanding more budget money, is to carry out "thorough administrative reform and rationalization," and a conversion from a "labor-intensive force to a technology-intensive force."

Responding to these views by different parties, Director General Kurihara says: "I have just heard arguments that, since there have been changes in the international situation, the Defense Buildup Program Outline should be reviewed, and that it is wrong for Japan to be drawn into U.S. strategy and build up its defense endlessly. We have been paying attention to the positions of all parties, including the LDP; however, our position is that, as yet, the goals indicated in the Defense Buildup program outline have not been achieved, and that there has been no change in the basic configuration of the international situation. Indeed, there have been such things as the Soviet military buildup in the Far East but, in the basic configuration of the international situation, we are not in a situation where a U.S.-USSR war is imminent. The government's perception, which is based on a careful study of the outline, is that, despite a shift in accent, there has been no change in this basic configuration. Consequently, we consider it our primary task to achieve the goals of the outline."

DSP's Yoshida notes the "confusion" in the national debate on defense, as demonstrated by party officials in this panel discussion, attributing it to the LDP and the government. Citing the case of the current 1983-87 buildup plan, he says that "while the plan, in its second year now should have been 40 percent fulfilled, the government is saying that it has been only 27 percent fulfilled in the 2-year period."

He accuses the government of failure to "show a resolute line" over the 1-percent-of-the-GNP ceiling and other defense issues, asserting that "this causes the people to speculate on the government's ambiguous attitude, and suspect that it is going to do away with the ceiling piecemeal. It also prompts some of the opposition to argue that the government is heading for an endless buildup."

JCP's Ueda claims that the LDP and DSP have just demonstrated themselves as being even more enthusiastic for a buildup. He notes that, "speaking of the issues we have discussed, including a review of the Defense Buildup Program Outline and a 1986-90 buildup plan, when you get down to the marrow, you will find the sealane issue -- that is, the naval supremacy issue." Referring to the 1981 and 1982 Japan-U.S. working-level defense talks and the joint sealane defense study currently under way, Ueda quotes Weinberger as saying in an interview that "the outcome of this study will determine the size of defense capabilities required for Japan." He asks Kurihara to make clear if the United States -- in the 1981 working-level officials' talks and during former Director General Omura's visit to Washington -- really demanded Japan acquire 10 escort ships, 10 submarines, 125 P3C's, double the number of support fighter planes and early warning aircraft in its possession, and to build a stock of ammunition enough to sustain 60-90 days of combat against the Japanese plan of 20 days, as reported by the press.

Director General Kurihara responds: "I am aware that the 1981 Hawaii talks involved working-level discussions. Regarding various figures discussed there, however, they still remain classified. Since it involves a diplomatic agreement, we cannot make those figures public. The only thing we can do is to let people know about the proceedings as they occur."

Uehara protests: "But Bureau Director General Shimoda admitted, in his testimony before the Diet, that the Hawaii talks had discussed specific figures."

Kurihara further says: "At any rate, we are not supposed to release those figures, and I am not going to make them public. Another point I want to make is that, while I often hear people quote Admiral Long or Mr Weinberger as saying this or that, as far as I am concerned, I take all those comments I hear from the Americans, including those at the defense chiefs' talks of last week, as a frank, straightforward expression of what they have in mind. I have been saying that final decisions on defense will be made by us -- by our nation, I mean. So please have no misunderstanding on this point."

Asked towards the end of the discussion if the current work on a 1986-90 defense buildup plan would really come up with a cost estimate of some 20 trillion yen, Director General Kurihara recalls that "I issued my guidelines about it only a few days ago, on 8 May, "emphasizing that all such predictions, including that relating to a GNP trend for the 1986-90 period, are "premature, although they may be good for mental exercise."

DEFENSE CHIEF PRESENTS PAPER ON PROCUREMENT PLANS

OW151025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO -- Japan will buy more F-15 fighters and sophisticated anti-submarine patrol planes in fiscal 1985 in a two-prong defense build-up program also aimed at improving defense logistics, according to a position paper unveiled Wednesday. The position paper, which serves as a basic policy guide for budgetary requests for the coming fiscal year, also called for a final decision on a new air defense missile system, which will probably mean the introduction of the U.S.-developed "Patriot" ground-to-air missile, agency officials said.

The officials said Defense Agency Director General Yuko Kurihara handed the position paper over to the chiefs of the General Staff in a meeting Wednesday. If approved by the government, the procurement plans envisaged in the position paper are expected to accelerate fulfillment of the 1983-87 military build-up program, the officials said. The Defense Agency has so far managed to fill only 27 percent of the procurement plans under the build-up program, now in its second year, instead of a projected 40 percent.

The position paper said the Defense Agency plans to acquire additional F15 fighters, P3C anti-submarine patrol planes and other forward equipment for the country's three services. In addition, the document said, the agency plans to start replacing aging Nike-J ground-to-air missiles with a new air defense system.

Agency sources said senior defense officials have tentatively chosen the "Patriot" as the next generation of anti-aircraft missile, but the high cost involved is certain to bring opposition from the Finance Ministry. The arming of one "Patriot" detachment is expected to cost nearly 30 billion yen (130 million dollars) and it is uncertain whether the agency would have enough spending authority in the next fiscal year to put the "Patriots" on the shopping list, military analysts said.

Apart from major military hardware, the agency also plans to improve defense logistics during the next fiscal year in such areas as command communications and intelligence gathering capability, the paper said. Defense sources said Kurihara had personally intervened to play up the improvement of logistics in the coming fiscal year in a bid to restore a balance between hardware procurement and logistics. Tight budgeting in recent years has forced the defense agency to slash spendings on both military training and the maintenance of housing facilities to make way for the procurement of hardware, agency officials said.

The position paper also touched on plans for research and development and called for more efforts to improve communications systems through the use of fiber optics, the value-added network of computer communications and other hightech areas. The document said the agency also plans to step up the exchange of technical information with the United States as part of the government's commitment to provide military technology to its American ally.

NEW TELEVISION SATELLITE BEGINS OPERATION

OW120526 Tokyo KYODO in English 0400 GMT 12 May 84

[Excerpt] Tokyo, May 12 KYODO -- Direct broadcasts from a new Japanese television satellite begun Saturday marked the advent of high quality sound transmission using artificial satellites.

And with improvement in picture definition to follow, the "new media" age seem just over the horizon.

Already, the new service by the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) will bring clearer pictures and better sound to a million viewers on remote islands, living in mountainous areas or caught in "urban valleys" where high-rise buildings jam or disrupt regular television signals. The development of a project launched in 1965, the new system features pulse code modulation (PCM) sound with an audio definition higher than received from normal frequency modulation (FM) signals and laying the ground for futuristic high-definition television. A set consisting of a parabolic antenna, a band tuner and a convertor is needed to access new service, however. Only one of three relay devices in the satellite, codenamed "Yuri (Lily) 2-A", located some 36,000 kilometers over the Equator, was put to use Saturday, because the two others have broken down. The satellite was placed in stationary orbit by the governmental National Space Development Agency last January.

SOUTH DENOUNCED FOR 'RUPTURED' SPORTS TALKS

SK150547 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1246 GMT 14 May 84

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tong-ik: "They Cannot Evade Responsibility for Having Driven the Sports Talks Into a State of Rupture"]

[Text] Talks between the delegates from the Olympic Committees of the North and the South to form a single team have been held on two occasions to date. But, because of the South Korean side's wrongful attitude of setting up an artificial obstacle by politicizing the sports talks, the talks failed each time without achieving any result. In this connection, the entire nation and the world's sports circles and broad social circles, which have been watching the North-South sports talks, are very disappointed. They are raising their voices denouncing the South Korean side's indiscreet and rude attitude toward the talks.

This notwithstanding, far from reflecting on its responsibility for aborting the two rounds of talks, the South Korean side has been, on the contrary, trying to justify its wrongful stand and is continuing political provocations against us.

In the letter dated 9 May, it unfolded far-fetched logic as if we were responsible for the aborted talks. Talking again about the issues of the Burmese incident and Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui, it slandered and calumniated us. It even made absurd and haughty remarks that we should take so-called relevant measures.

Also, at the directive of the authorities, the South Korean progovernment propaganda organs are running wild in vicious propaganda aimed at slandering us and misleading public opinion.

Because of the South Korean side's shameless and obstinate provocative attitude, the third talks, which were, upon agreement reached in principle at the second talks, to be held on 10 May, have not been held yet. The fate of the hard-won North-South sports talks itself is becoming insecure. This really arouses deep worry and resentment.

The mission of the talks between the delegates of the Olympics Committees of the North and the South is to contribute to promoting national unity and reconciliation by forming a single national team before the world. Thus, to make the talks progress successfully, the two sides should exert all sincerity and efforts in discussing the agenda items by displaying the spirit of unity and cooperation.

If one slanders the other side by putting forth matters alien to sports and making political arguments, the talks will not progress but will run counter to the characteristic of sports talks. Thus, we have maintained a sincere and broad-minded attitude in order to avert the politicization of the sports talks and smoothly push ahead with the discussion of the agenda items. Also, we wanted the South Korean side to be convinced of this just stand. But, at the second talks as well, following the first talks, the South Korean side put forth the Burmese incident and the issue of Sin Sang-ok and Choe Un-hui which have nothing to do with us and do not accord with the characteristic of sports talks. It also unhesitatingly dared to desecrate our political system after slandering us by putting forth anew fabricated cases such as the underground tunnel case the Chonwadae case. This is a premeditated and deliberate provocation aimed at frustrating the talks, is it not? It is clear that they tried to frustrate the talks and shift the responsibility for this onto our side by irritating our side with unreasonable and indiscreet provocations.

Also, far from repenting of their crime of having driven the talks into the state of rupture, they are still trying to justify their wrongful attitude at the talks, engaging in vicious provocations. This clearly reveals the inner thoughts of the South Korean side.

The South Korean side has neither the intention to hold sports talks nor to form a single national team, but is only absorbed in pursuing impure political purposes by turning the venue of the sports talks into an arena for anticommunist propaganda.

They are playing the role of government-patronized trumpeters of the rulers who are running amok in the anticommunist confrontation. In light of the South Korean side's wrongful attitude and stand toward the North-South sports talks, it is all the more clear why the South Korean authorities are really insisting upon holding the talks between the parties concerned, the North and the South, [nambuk ssangbang hoedam] turning their face away from our aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks. This originated from the impure purpose of engaging only in political arguments and incite confrontation, while sitting face to face with each other -- not the purpose of genuinely seeking the country's peace and reunification.

With no unreasonable pertinacity or excuse can the South Korean side evade the responsibility for having driven the North-South sports talks into the state of rupture nor can it escape denunciation from the people at home and abroad. As long as the South Korean side continues, as it is now doing, to insist upon the wrongful attitude toward the talks, even if the two sides sit face to face a hundred times, it would inevitably follow in the disgraceful footsteps of the past two rounds of talks. If the South Korean side really has the intention of holding the sports talks and forming a single national team, it should, first of all, rectify its wrongful attitude toward the talks. The South Korean side should give clear assurances that it would revoke the political remarks it made as a precondition for the talks, while slinging mud at us, and would not again use the venue of the sports talks as an arena for anticommunist and antirepublic smear propaganda. This is a principled demand to make the sports talks really progress in conformity with the nation's expectations and desires.

The prospects for the North-South sports talks is totally dependent upon the attitude of the South Korean side. Public opinion at home and abroad will watch the future attitude of the South Korean side.

TRIPARTITE TALKS PROPOSAL, WORLD SUPPORT DISCUSSED

NODONG SINMUN Article

SK111028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "Independent Peace Proposal Based on Principle of National Self-Determination," which says that our proposal for tripartite talks is a national salvation measure marking a turning point in the efforts to solve the Korean question independently and in a peaceful way on the principle of national self-determination. Follows an abridged version of the signed article:

The validity and practicability of our proposal for tripartite talks lie in that it makes it possible to solve the two questions -- the guarantee of peace in Korea and creation of preconditions for her independent reunification -- both in the form of the talks and in the nature and content of the questions to be discussed. Herein lies the reason why the governments, political parties, organisations and progressive public and press circles of various countries warmly hail and support our proposal for tripartite talks. It is a most fair and reasonable proposal.

But the South Korean authorities refuse it and oppose to it "North-South bilateral talks," coming out with the strange argument that it "is contradictory to the principle of national self-determination" as it invites the United States to participate in the talks.

It is unbecoming altogether for the South Korean authorities depending on the United States for everything to talk about "national self-determination."

The South Korean authorities do not have the right to sign a peace agreement with us on behalf of the United States, a signatory to the Korean Armistice Agreement, or to settle independently the question of making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

We have already made it clear that what we should discuss at the tripartite talks is not the question of Korean reunification but the signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South for guaranteeing peace in Korea and creating circumstances and conditions for an independent reunification. Then, we hold, the North and the South should sit face to face and have a dialogue for reunification on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity.

But the South Korean authorities, insisting on "bilateral talks," protest that they cannot respond to the tripartite talks as we aim at having the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea. This accords with the stand of the United States to keep hold on South Korea as a colony and military base and use it as a bridgehead for aggression on the Asian continent.

It is not the form of talks but the flunkeyist stand of the South Korean authorities depending on outside forces that make them refuse the tripartite talks. The South Korean authorities must not go against the ardent desire of the fellow countrymen for reunification but sincerely approach our proposal for tripartite talks.

VRPR Dialogue

SK121338 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 May 84

[Dialogue between Madame Yun, an unidentified announcer, and announcer (Sin Sang-hui), from the "Focus on Topics" program]

[Text] [Announcer] How are you, Madame Yun?

[Madame Yun] How are you?

[Announcer] While voices supporting the North's proposal for tripartite talks have daily grown at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has invariably turned its face away from it and has viciously slandered it at the instigation of the United States. Will you, first of all, talk about this?

[Yun] As you know, at so-called summit talks with the pope, Chon Tu-hwan was hellbent on maliciously defaming the North and, in the end, slandered the North's proposal for tripartite talks, calling it a camouflaged peace offensive.

When he met the pope on the same day, Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong made stereotyped remarks, saying that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is a camouflaged peace offensive and the like.

Besides these, Chon Tu-hwan's underlings, including the foreign minister and the minister of unification, the mass media, and journalists have freely slandered and defamed the North's proposal for tripartite talks. These acts of the Chon Tu-hwan ring show that it sticks not to peace and peace reunification on the Korean peninsula but to maneuvers for permanent division.

[Announcer] Instead of responding to the North's proposal for tripartite talks, which enjoys support at home and abroad, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has made irrelevant remarks, talking about talks between the parties concerned in the South and the North and the settlement of the reunification question on the basis of the principle of national self-determination

[Yun] In the South Korean-Brunei joint communique, an interview with the editor-in-chief of ARAB NEWS, an English-language paper of Saudi Arabia, and an exclusive interview with the president of ANTARA news agency of Indonesia, Chon Tu-hwan turned his face away from the North's proposal for tripartite talks, coming out instead with unrealistic questions, such as talks between the parties concerned in the South and the North.

Timed to coincide with this, the rabble made the same remarks with one accord. Moreover, the Chon Tu-hwan ring made preposterous remarks that it intends to hold 4-way talks and 6-way talks.

These maneuvers are viewed as a foolish act of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, embarrassed by growing voices supporting the North's proposal for tripartite talks, to mislead public opinion at home and abroad as if it were also interested in peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, to deceive the people, and to hide its splittist maneuvers.

[Announcer] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is not qualified to talk about talks between the parties concerned in the South and the North or national self-determination.

[Yun] That is right. At present, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's talk about discussions between the parties concerned in the South and the North and the settlement of the reunification question on the principle of national self-determination is nothing but empty talk. This is because the ring has neither the ability nor the real power to solve the question of peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula. For this reason, the ring's remarks are empty talk.

The one who holds real power should come out to settle substantially the question of easing tension on the Korean peninsula, the question of removing the danger of war, and the question of consolidating peace. The Chon Tu-hwan ring has no such power.

As everyone knows, the United States is the real ruler, exercising all real power, including the prerogative of supreme command over the military, in this land. Under this situation, how can the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has no power, sit face to face with the North and solve a series of questions to promote peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula with its own will and without the approval of the United States?

I think this has been proven in the course of the past North-South dialogue. The question of the principle of national self-determination is in the same category. The babbling about national self-determination by the Chon Tu-hwan ring -- the colonial stooge, which, while earnestly begging U.S. troops stationed in South Korea to continue forever the occupation of South Korea, is devoted to committing all sorts of sell-outs and treacherous acts in order to make the United States maintain its colonial rule there -- is as ridiculous as a prostitute's boast of being a virgin.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is unbecomingly babbling about the principle of national self-determination. In a word, this is a ridiculous act designed to make South Korea appear as if it were a sovereign country, to make the ring itself appear as if it were not a colonial stooge, and to make it appear as if it were enjoying the right to solve all problems on its own.

[Announcer] Yes. It is like playing a game of hide-and-seek behind somebody's back. The ring appears to be trying to deceive somebody with a shallow trick. I might as well say that nobody will be deceived by this. Instead of employing such a shallow trick, the administrative authorities should, I think, respond to the tripartite talks.

[Yun] Of course they should. I think that the North's proposal for tripartite talks is the most practical, reasonable, and fair one for solving the Korean peninsula questions in a peaceful way. As you may know, this proposal, whose chief purpose is the signing of a peace agreement with the United States, the forcing of U.S. troops stationed in South Korea to withdraw, and the adoption of a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, is the most just way of holding dialogue to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to eradicate the danger of war, and to promote peace and peaceful reunification. This being the case, to speak without bias, the proposal for tripartite talks is the most patriotic and practical way of dialogue. My words are not biased.

For this reason, as soon as the North put forth the proposal for tripartite talks, not only our masses but also the world's peace-loving people actively supported it and are now unanimously calling for its early realization.

[Announcer] Now, shall we interrupt our talk for a few minutes and shall we hear the voices of the world supporting the North's proposal for tripartite talks? Announcer (Sin Sang-hui), come forward, please.

[(Sin Sang-hui)] As soon as the North put forth the proposal for tripartite talks, the world's peace-loving countries, including the nonaligned and the Third World countries, not to speak of the socialist countries such as China and the Soviet Union, actively supported the proposal for tripartite talks designed to solve the Korean peninsula questions in a peaceful way, calling for its early realization.

In support of the North's proposal for tripartite talks, presidents, heads of state, and leaders of parliaments, governments, and parties of many countries such as Togo, Benin, Malagasy, Sierra Leone, Guyana, (?Central) Africa, Guinea, and Malta, as well as public organizations, famous public figures, and international organizations issued letters of solidarity, solidarity messages, statements, and addresses unanimously calling for its early realization.

When he met with the North's ambassador to his country, Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Revolutionary Council, and president, of Upper Volta, said: We fully support all the proposals that the North put forth for an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, including the call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and the proposal for tripartite talks.

President of the Republic of Togo, Gnassingbe Eyadema, stressed: Our party and government fully support the proposal for tripartite talks which the North has recently put forth for national reunification. We hope that this just proposal will be realized at an early date. Regarding the proposal for tripartite talks as the most just one for promoting an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, we will make every effort possible for its realization.

Also, the Unified Socialist Party of France and political parties and organizations of many other countries, including India and Austria, issued statements supporting the North's proposal for tripartite talks, calling strongly for its early realization.

[Announcer] Now, will you tell us briefly about the international conference held in Paris, the capital of France, to support the North's proposal for tripartite talks?

[(Sin)] Under the aegis of the International Liaison Committee of Support for an Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Korean Peninsula, an international conference was held in Paris for 2 days, 9 and 10 March, to support tripartite talks for peace and reunification of the Korean peninsula. Sixty-eight delegations and delegates from 38 countries and 10 international organizations, along with many French political and social figures, diplomatic representatives of many countries in France, and many newspaper, news agency, and broadcast media reporters, participated in this conference. The conference decided to launch a vigorous international solidarity movement in support of the tripartite talks proposal and adopted letters to governments, parliaments, political parties, social organizations, international organizations, and the world's peace-loving people, a letter to the UN secretary general, and a letter to the U.S. Congress, calling for its early realization.

Media of many countries, widely reporting on the results of the Paris conference, supported the North's proposal for tripartite talks and are now raising their voices calling for its realization.

[Announcer] Announcer (Sin Sang-hui), we appreciate what you have done. This can be termed something that shows the North's proposal for tripartite talks is not only our masses' national aspiration but also a fair and just proposal that fully corresponds to the demands of the times. The U.S. and South Korean authorities, I believe, have no justification to refuse the proposal for tripartite talks. What do you think?

[Yun] That is correct. Indeed, the North's proposal for tripartite talks reflects the opinion and demands of the parties to the talks as it takes into account the historical facts of the past. We therefore view it as a realistic proposal.

As you may know, the proposal for tripartite talks was, in essence, put forth by the then U.S. secretary of state in July 1976, after the North had proposed a dialogue with the United States. Then, in March 1978, former U.S. President Carter showed great interest in contacts and dialogue between the delegates of the North, the United States, and South Korea. Subsequently, tripartite talks were proposed on many occasions. Last November, even U.S. President Reagan said that the United States would willingly participate in talks with the North in which South Korea participated on an equal footing. In light of such facts, the United States has no reason or pretext to refuse the North's proposal for tripartite talks.

Now, if they refuse to accept the proposal for tripartite talks, showing a skeptical attitude toward it, we cannot but regard them as having exposed their splittist nature. Therefore, the U.S. and South Korean authorities should not oppose the North's fair and just proposal for tripartite talks without grounds, under unjust pretexts. Also, they should deliberately think about this proposal and come forward positively to respond to it.

[Announcer] Indeed, the North's proposal for tripartite talks is the most realistic one to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, to eradicate the danger of war, and to promote peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

If the U.S. and South Korean authorities genuinely hope for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula, they should abandon antihistorical and antinational ploys like slandering the tripartite talks proposal or viciously denouncing it and should immediately respond to it. If they continue to refuse and oppose the proposal for tripartite talks, they will never be able to avoid the world's denunciation of them as bellicose elements and splittists.

Now, we have run out of time. We close for now. Thank you for your comments.

[Yun] Thank you.

[(Sin)] Thank you.

VRPR VIEWS CONTINUING STUDENT STRUGGLE IN SOUTH

SK121346 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 8 May 84

[Talk by announcer Ko Ui-chol, from the "Hour For Compatriots in the North" program]

[Text] How are you, compatriots in the North? As you know, youths and students in the South are fiercely waging the antigovernment struggle to eradicate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist rule, crying out for campus freedom and the democratization of society. Participating in the antigovernment struggle are students of Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Korea University, Songgyungwan University, Sogang University, Ehwa Women's University, Hanguk University for Foreign Studies, Hanyang University, Hanguk Theological Seminary, other universities in Seoul, and Chonnam University in Kwangju, Mokwon University in Taejon, and other local universities.

It has been learned that some 60 of the 99 universities across the country have waged antigovernment struggles since the new school semester began. This number is nearly seven times as many as last year's.

The youths and students have daily staged various types of struggle, including large-scale antigovernment demonstrations and sit-ins, for campus freedom and the democratization of society, upholding such slogans as: "Stop policing on campus!", "Abolish the system of suspension from school for guidance!", "Let us regain 19 April!", "Disband the Students Defense Corps!", "Let us put an end to the coercive conscription system!", "Overthrow the fascist dictatorship!" and "Down with Chon Tu-hwan!"

The struggle of youths and students is an extremely just and righteous, patriotic one reflecting the unanimous aspirations of our masses as well as youths and students. Having usurped power with bayonets at the instigation of the United States, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has exercised the most bestial military, fascist, and terrorist rule, unprecedented in the world, in order to maintain the rest of its dirty life and has turned this land into a tomb devoid of independence and democracy.

Regarding the youths and students, who are playing a leading role in the antigovernment struggle, as a thorn in its flesh, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is being unprecedentedly hell-bent on suppressing the campuses. To stifle the struggle of students, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has punished or expelled en masse from campuses students who have irritated it, through the fascist graduation quota system, and have forced suspension from school on countless students through the system of suspension from school for guidance. Furthermore, the ring has unhesitatingly perpetrated the bestial atrocity of coercively conscripting students who have irritated it, and of slaughtering them.

Last year alone, numerous students were forcefully drafted through the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for coercive conscription, and seven students, including Yi Yun-song of Songgyungwan University and (Kim Tu-hwang) of Korea University, were brutally killed. However, the Chon Tu-hwan ring could not block, with any maneuvers for suppression, the righteous antigovernment struggle of youths and students.

As the antigovernment struggle has further grown among youths and students with each passing day, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has recently put forth a billboard of so-called campus autonomy to pretend as if it guaranteed campus freedom and opened a way of learning for students and has played with the readmission of the expelled students, the release of the imprisoned students, and the withdrawal of the police from campuses. This is, however, a political burlesque to block the antigovernment advance of youths and students by appeasing and deceiving them.

Unable to look on idly at this reality, the patriotic youths and students have turned out in fierce antigovernment struggles in defiance of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's bestial suppression, demanding campus freedom and the democratization of society.

Embarrassed by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has cunningly maneuvered to isolate, split, and crack down on the student movement, using the method of alienating students from professors by turning relations between students and the fascist authorities into relations between students and professors and between students and [word indistinct], describing the student movement as a riot by mobilizing the patronized mass media to block the righteous struggle of youths and students at any cost. In addition, the ring has perpetrated the fascist tyranny of bestially suppressing the righteous struggle of youths and students for campus freedom and the democratization of society by mobilizing the heavily armed police.

This notwithstanding, the further the Chon Tu-hwan ring's maneuvers for suppression to obliterate the struggle of students have been intensified, the fiercer and more organized their struggle has been. This fact shows that with no vicious maneuvers can the just struggle of youths and students be blocked. Youths and students will continue to stage their righteous struggle until campus freedom and the democratization of society are realized.

TASS CITED ON USSR DECISION REGARDING OLYMPICS

SK160439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 16 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today conveys in detail a TASS report that at a press conference held in Moscow on May 14 Marat Gramov, chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee, declared that the decision of the USSR National Olympic Committee that the Soviet athletes will not participate in the 23rd Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles is final. According to it, the Soviet athletes were busy actively preparing for performance at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles and not without reasons expected to be a success. And nevertheless the USSR National Olympic Committee (NOC) could not take a different decision.

Noting that the U.S. Administration decided to use the Olympic Games in Los Angeles for its insidious purpose, for the purpose of the election campaign, the chairman of the USSR NOC cited facts to prove that anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaigns were held in the United States in crude violation of the rules and provisions of the Olympic Charter.

He said that the anti-Soviet, anti-socialist campaign is not on the decline, but, on the contrary, it is mounting, not without the assistance of the American authorities, even after the May 8 statement of the USSR NOC was made public.

Some western press media describe the decision of the USSR NOC as boycott. This is absolutely untrue, he said, and asserted: The Soviet athletes will not attend the Los Angeles games through the fault of the reactionary circles of the United States. The lack of security, the whipping up of anti-Sovietism, the policy of permanent complications against the athletes of the USSR -- these are the real factors, which pre-determined the decision of the USSR NOC.

The paper also carries the content of a statement issued by the Afghan National Olympic Committee after totally examining the question of circumstances around the 23rd Olympic Games, announcing that it will not send Afghan athletes to the games. Meanwhile, papers here earlier carried the full text of the statement published by the USSR National Olympic Committee on May 8 that the participation of the Soviet athletes in the Los Angeles Olympic Games is impossible. Dailies also conveyed the gists of statements made public by the Bulgarian Olympic Committee and by the National Olympic Committees of the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Vietnam, Czechoslovakia and Laos, declaring that they would not send their sportsmen to the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS 'SOLIDARITY MESSAGE' TO 'ARAFAT

SK141559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 14 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of solidarity on May 14 to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestinian Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people." The message reads:

On the occasion of the "week of support to the struggle of the Palestinian people", I extend warm militant greetings to you and, through you, to the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people and resistance fighters on behalf of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own.

Today the Palestinian people are persistently and vigorously waging the just struggle to liberate the homeland and build an independent and sovereign state, overcoming the vicious suppressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists and pulling through the trials and difficulties on the road ahead of them with an indomitable will.

The sacred struggle persistently waged by the Palestinian people for the right to return home and the right to self-determination and for the restoration of the legitimate national rights including the right to found an independent state enjoys support and encouragement of broad segments of the world's people.

Assuring you that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will as ever invariably and firmly support and encourage the just revolutionary cause of the Palestinian people, I take this opportunity to heartily wish you and the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Palestinian people greater success in the struggle for national liberation.

FURTHER PRESS REPORTS ON HU YAOBANG VISIT

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK120358 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 11 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 12 May editorial: "A New Milestone Which Brilliantly Adorns the History of Korea-China Friendship"]

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who made an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, returned home after successfully completing his itinerary.

During their stay in our country, Comrades Hu Yaobang and Yang Shangkun and their entourage visited Mangyongdae and KPA units in Pyongyang and local areas. They also toured plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms.

From the very moment Comrade Hu Yaobang entered our country, crossing the border, until the last moment of his departure, our people warmly welcomed him as their most intimate friend and most precious revolutionary comrade-in-arms and accorded him hospitality.

Our people greeted him with great emotion, joy, and the sentiment of warm friendship toward the fraternal Chinese people in the streets and stations through which Comrade Hu Yaobang passed and everywhere he visited.

In his historic speeches in various places, including the Pyongyang mass rally splendidly held in the Kim Il-song Plaza, Comrade Hu Yaobang conveyed the sentiment of friendship from the Chinese people and vigorously encouraged the just struggle of our party and our people for socialist construction and the nation's independent and peaceful reunification.

While warmly welcoming Comrade Hu Yaobang, our people expressed the ardent desire to advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people forever, sharing our fate with them no matter what severe storms and difficulties may lie on the road ahead.

During his visit, talks were held many times between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hu Yaobang. They exchanged views on issues of mutual interest in talks which proceeded in a comradely, sincere, and friendly atmosphere and reached complete agreement on all issues they discussed.

Indeed, the visit to our country by Comrade Hu Yaobang brought about excellent fruition. The two peoples of Korea and China rejoiced over this and the progressive people of the world who love justice and peace were greatly moved.

In his address at the Pyongyang mass rally welcoming Comrade Hu Yaobang, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: Your visit will be an epochal event in providing a new milestone in the annals of the glorious Korea-China friendship and will be an important event contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the world.

Comrade Hu Yaobang, visiting our country for the second time, made a great contribution to the traditional Korea-China friendship, which is being consolidated and developed in depth on a new higher stage, bringing to full bloom and consolidating the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the two peoples of Korea and China.

As was shown once again, Korea-China relations are not ordinary; they are special relations which the peoples of the two countries have had for a long time by sharing their joys and sorrows, crossing the hills of trials and waging bloody battles together because of common ideas and ideologies between the two peoples. These are lips-to-teeth relations and relations of blood which will never be split or severed.

As history proves, the communists and peoples of Korea and China fought together against the imperialists in the past and also against the imperialists of modern times, fought together in China as well as in Korea, fought together before they gained their sovereignty, and are still fighting together after achieving their sovereignty.

In this protracted joint struggle, the peoples of Korea and China have become faithful comrades-in-arms who closely support and cooperate with each other by dedicating their lives to each other, genuine class brothers who have firmly united with common ideologies and goals, and reliable revolutionary comrades who are marching forward together hand in hand for the victory of the socialist and communist cause.

Korea-China friendship has come into full bloom by overcoming the storms of history wholly due to the fact that the party and state leaders of the two countries have personally planted and cultivated seeds of friendship.

Since the early days, regardless of diplomatic customs or formalities, the leaders of Korea and China have frequently exchanged visits and had contact. This excellent tradition is being inherited with the passage of time. In 1982, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited China. In the same year, respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping visited our country. Last year, Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, visited China and Comrades Peng Zhen and Hu Qili visited our country.

Through such friendly exchanges of visits and contacts, the party and state leaders of the two countries have come to understand each other, deepened their mutual understanding, and deepened trust and friendship. Thus, the Korea-China friendship could be developed into a sincere, firm, and indestructible friendship based on the sacred revolutionary sense of obligation through overcoming the rigorous storms of the revolution.

Because of the special friendly relationship and the noble communist trust and sense of obligation between the party and state leaders of Korea and China, the fate of the Korean and Chinese peoples is linked forever as one and their history of victory and glory is being glorified.

Today, and in the future, too, the great Korea-China friendship will come forever into bloom generation after generation by overcoming any severe ordeal or storm.

Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to our country served as a forceful demonstration of the indestructible class unity and internationalist solidarity between the countries, parties, and peoples of Korea and China.

In his speech at the Pyongyang City mass rally, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: Availing myself of this opportunity, at this grand platform, I respectfully state again that the CPC, the Chinese Government, and the Chinese people support (?with all efforts) the Korean people's cause to oppose the interference of outside forces and achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification. Comrade Hu Yaobang noted the serious effect which the question of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea exercises not only on the fate of the Korean nation but also on the international situation of the present era and all peace-loving countries and peoples in Asia, the Pacific, and the world.

He set a high value on and gave full consent to our proposal to hold talks, which we put forth for the peaceful solution of the Korean question, and our proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

Comrade Hu Yaobang said that China consistently and resolutely opposes the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea and U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea. He stressed that the U.S. forces should be withdrawn from South Korea, the Korean question should be solved peacefully through negotiations, and the Korean people themselves should achieve the country's reunification in an independent manner. This clearly clarifies the basic stand of the party, government, and people of China in connection with the solution of the Korean question. Such a stand by China is in complete accord with our own. This eloquently shows that the Korean and Chinese peoples are firmly united in the solution to the question of Korean reunification.

The Korean question is emerging as an urgent issue that can never be overlooked in international politics and that awaits an immediate solution. If the national division and the military confrontation on the Korean peninsula are not ended, one cannot think of the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and of the durable peace and security of the world.

Forcing the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea is the basic demand for the peaceful solution to the Korean question. The Korean question cannot be solved from the standpoint of strength. Only dialogue and negotiations can avert the danger of war and turn the situation in favor of the peace and peaceful reunification.

In respected Comrade Hu Yaobang's clarification of his stand of actively supporting our people's cause for independent and peaceful reunification and giving his consent to our proposals for holding tripartite talks and for founding the DCRK, we could deeply feel the noble internationalist spirit and comradely sense of obligation of the fraternal Chinese people who are going to fight to the end together with our people, in the future, too, regarding our peoples' just cause as their own, as class brothers.

Our people are encouraged by this and express deep thanks to the Chinese people.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed once again full support for and solidarity with the socialist modernization line in China and the Chinese people's cause for national reunification.

Today, everything is going well in China. Upholding the decisions of the 12th CPC Congress, the fraternal Chinese people are vigorously carrying out socialist modernization programs, registering brilliant achievements.

The unity between the CPC and various races in China is being consolidated and the national economy is developing speedily. Social discipline and order are being further improved and construction of socialist moral civilization is progressing rapidly.

The entire land and all people in China are full of life and are vigorously advancing. The CPC and the Chinese Government are striving to reunify the whole nation by returning Taiwan and to solve the question of Hong Kong's sovereignty.

The PRC has grown and developed into a great force for peace in Asia. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that, because of the refined leadership of the cadre members of the CPC, the Chinese revolution today, facing a new historic turning point, is ever-victorious; the nation's countenance is totally renovated; and a basic turning point has been effected in the life of the Chinese people.

The government of a nation largely depends on guidance from its leaders. Proletarian revolutionaries like Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping who had rich experiences in the long revolutionary struggle put forth in a unique way the lines for socialist construction conforming to the realities of China in the forefront of the Chinese revolution, correcting the party's guidance in a timely manner in accordance with the aspirations of the people and the development of the revolution. Thus, they effected the kind of renovation we see in China today by skillfully organizing and mobilizing the masses' zeal and creativity.

The future of the Chinese people, who are advancing under the leadership of the present CPC cadre members, is brilliant and triumphant.

Rejoicing over the successes of the CPC and the Chinese people as their own, the Korean people sincerely wish the Chinese people greater victory in advancing toward modernization and civilization.

Because of the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war, the present international situation is acute and strained and the people's national independence and sovereignty are being constantly threatened and infringed upon.

In particular, the situation in Asia, including the Korean peninsula, is growing worse and a grave state in which peace can be destroyed at any moment is being created.

The militant unity between the two peoples of Korea and China serves as a reliable guarantee for preserving peace in this region by checking and frustrating the imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers. The recent visit to our country by the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang, an epochal event which further developed the traditional friendship and unity between the two peoples of Korea and China to a new higher stage, opened a more favorable aspect for fulfilling the just cause of the two nations and contributed to strengthening antiwar, peace-loving forces in Asia and the world.

It is our party's firm policy and our people's invariable will to consolidate and develop forever the indomitable Korea-China friendship which has a long historic tradition extending over half a century.

Our party and people will treasure Korea-China friendship and will make all efforts in the future, too, to safeguard and develop this friendship. No force can block the advance of the two peoples of Korea and China who are marching in firm unity under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The peoples of our two countries are always victorious on the road of common struggle.

PRC Papers Cited

SK151048 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 15 (KCNA) -- The Chinese paper PEOPLE'S DAILY May 12 carried an article titled "Sea-Deep Feelings and Iron Will" upon the conclusion of the Korean visit of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Noting that Comrade Hu Yaobang was warmly welcomed by more than 2 million Korean people in his trip extending 800 kilometers during his Korean visit, the paper says that it was without precedent.

The paper further says: Comrade Kim Chong-il said several times that to safeguard and develop Korea-China friendship is an important part of the basic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and it is necessary to strengthen the education of the younger generation for this.

Comrade Hu Yaobang deeply shared this view and said the Korean comrades do work better than Chinese comrades in this field. Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the constant visit between the peoples of the two countries is just like that between relatives, and stressed:

Korea-China friendship is everlasting just as Mt Kumgang is always beautiful and Mt Tai is always green. It was cultivated by Chairman Mao, Premier Zhou and Comrade Kim Il-song.

The paper continues: The leaders of the two countries exchanged important views on the present international situation, particularly, on the situation of Asia and the Korean peninsula, and reached a complete consensus. It was a great event of profound significance.

In talks, at the mass meeting and at banquets Comrade Hu Yaobang stressed that China supported the peaceful reunification of Korea with all her efforts and strongly supported the proposal for confederation and the proposal for tripartite talks advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed resolute support and encouragement to the Chinese people's just cause of realizing the program of socialist modernization and reunifying the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland and restoring the sovereignty over Hong Kong.

All these demonstrated once again to the whole world that the mutual support and steadfast militant friendship between China and Korea are unbreakable and no force can destroy it.

The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on May 11 stressed: Comrade Hu Yaobang, saying that Korea's general goal is to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country, declared China's strong support to the independent and peaceful reunification of the North and South in the form of confederation and through talks as proposed by President Kim Il-song.

Stating that China did not agree with the United States stationing its forces in South Korea, Comrade Hu Yaobang said the United States must withdraw from South Korea, an "unsinkable aircraft carrier", and take an active stand for relaxing the tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Comrade Hu Yaobang noted that the road of Korea's peaceful reunification pursued by the party and government of Korea is a bright road of turning a war into a friendly visit and of following reason and the people's will. He solemnly stated that China fully supports the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The LIBERATION ARMY DAILY May 12, in its article titled "A New Chapter of Great Korea-China Friendship", stressed that the recent visit of Korea by Comrade Hu Yaobang has developed the traditional Korea-China friendship to a new, higher stage.

HO TAM MEETS JAPANESE GROUP FOR REUNIFICATION

SK131129 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 13 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ho Tam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on May 12 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification headed by Akira Iwai, advisor to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea. Present on the occasion was Kim U-chong, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries.

SUCCESS MARKS RAILWAY CORPS HOLIDAY OBSERVATION

SK111033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 11 (KCNA) -- Working people in railway transport are greeting Day of Railways, their holiday, (May 11) with successes in their work.

The locomotive corps across the country are fully meeting the growing demand of the national economy through their vigorous drive for increased transport. The locomotive corps under the Ministry of Railways transported over 9 million tons in excess of the rated traction capacity in the first four months by energetically conducting "the drive for extra-haulage on schedule without accident to implement the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea." Last year, they topped the rated traction capacity by over 25 million tons.

Entering May the young railway builders in the northern region have increased the speed of the project 1.3 times as against the previous month through the active drive for creating "the speed of the 80s."

The electrification of railways is also going on at a fast pace. This year, the sections between Songdo-Pyongnam-Toksong and between Samdung and Taeri have been switched over to electric traction and electrification is being accelerated in a number of other sections. Notably, the builders of the Rajin-Tumangang electric railway lines are hastening in the final stage the erection of electric poles, laying of station yard tracks and construction of substations.

The production of electric locomotives and heavy-duty wagons has markedly increased and automation and semi-automation have been introduced in many railway stations and railway sections.

A project for increasing the wagon production capacity has been completed at the June 4 rolling stock factory to lift it 1.7 times.

"The April 15 technical innovation shock brigades" under the Ministry of Railways introduced more than 1,500 technical innovation proposals in the last one year to contribute to elevating the level of technical equipment of railway transport.

DPRK CRITICISM OF CHONGNYON OPERATIONS REPORTED

SK160006 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 May 84 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- North Korea is severely criticizing Chongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang residents' group in Japan, holding it accountable for failures in its sabotage operations and other projects. The TONGIL ILBO daily reported Tuesday that the chief of Chongnyon strongly objects to the North Korean criticism.

Quoting a source well-informed on the pro-Pyongyang organization, the daily said Chongnyon is held responsible for failures in subversive operations against South Korea and espionage missions in Japan. However, it said, Han Tok-su, chief of Chongnyon, opposes the North Korean criticism. He was reported as arguing that Kim Chong-il, son of Kim Il-song, directed the operations against the South and other foreign operations bypassing the head office of Chongnyon.

PRC TO CONTINUE TO ALLOW SOUTH KOREANS' VISITS

SK160009 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 May 84 p 1

[Text] Ji Peng-fei, a member of the Chinese State Council, has said Beijing will continue to allow South Koreans to enter China to attend international conferences, the NAEWOE PRESS reported yesterday. According to NAEWOE, Ji was quoted Saturday by Radio Beijing as saying, "China will not conclude any bilateral relations. However, it will continue to issue visas for South Koreans attending international conferences in China in accordance with international practices."

Korean Leaves For Reunion

SK160657 Seoul YONHAP in English 0609 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 (YONHAP) -- A 72-year-old Korean resident in Japan Tuesday left for China for the first reunion with his 78-year-old brother living in Manchuria in 48 years. It is the first trip to China by a South Korean for a family reunion since Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said on March 23 that he would allow such visits.

Kim Chae-pong of Shimodate, Ibaraki Prefecture, accompanied by his eldest son Kim Man-yong, 45, left Tokyo's Narita International Airport Tuesday afternoon on board a Chinese civil airliner heading for Beijing. He will arrive at Heilungchiang Province Wednesday to meet his brother Kim Chung-chae who is living there.

The younger Kim confirmed the address of his brother in Manchuria through the state-run Korea Broadcasting System. Entry visas for the younger Kim and his son were issued by the Chinese Embassy in Tokyo on May 2. The younger Kim expressed appreciation for the "humanitarian consideration" of the Chinese Government to enable him to meet his brother. He said he never thought that the reunion would be possible because of the lack of diplomatic relations between Seoul and Beijing.

WEINBERGER'S TOKYO REMARKS SEEN AS SIGNIFICANT

SK141358 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "U.S. Strategy for Security in Far East: Upon Hearing Weinberger's Tokyo Remarks"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, who dropped into Tokyo on his way home after the annual Korea-U.S. Security Consultative Meeting in Seoul, made significant remarks.

In a speech delivered at the Foreign Correspondents' Club in Tokyo on 11 May, Secretary Weinberger said that military cooperation among Korea, the United States, Japan, and China is believed to be effective for stability in the Far East and for countering the Soviet military buildup in the region and that such military cooperation has a great opportunity of realization. He is also reported to have flatly refused to believe Kim Il-song's assurances that he has no intention to invade the South, saying that his assurances are not credible.

His remarks, directly linked to peace on the Korean peninsula and the security of Korea, cannot be viewed lightly. For the sake of convenience, let us first review his comment on Kim Il-song's assurances that he has no intention to invade the South. It is common knowledge that Kim Il-song has never failed to remark that he has no intention to invade the South on any public occasion. And anyone but a fool knows that such remarks by him are nothing but part of North Korea's peace propaganda at home and abroad.

History has taught us a dear lesson of the tragic consequences our trust in a dictator's words and our judgment of his deeds could bring. An aggressor does not advertise before provoking a war. Normally, he provokes war behind the screen of a peace offensive. The 25 June war of southward invasion is a case in point. While North-South political negotiations were being conducted since 1972, Kim Il-song dug tunnels for the purpose of invading the South. What is more, he is trying to shift to us responsibility for the tragic Rangoon terrorist bombing, saying it was our own self-made farce. No wonder Secretary Weinberger said he could not believe Kim's words.

The beginning part of Secretary Weinberger's remarks, that is, need for military cooperation among Korea, the United States, Japan, and Communist China, is, we must point out, a problem hard to approach with a general theory based on assertions of what should be done, because it addresses very complicated and complex issues. It is clear that his plan for cooperation among these four involves a U.S. strategy against the Soviet Union in the Far East. What is important regarding this is what kind of an organization for cooperation he has in mind. We can be sure that Korea, Japan, and even Communist China are all threatened by Soviet military buildup. Nevertheless, it is almost impossible to keep these four countries in line with an organization.

What pops to mind as a form of such an organization is a military alliance. Communist China, although it wants to modernize its defense by introducing U.S. technology, would not be willing to be a member of a U.S.-led united front against the Soviet Union. Recently Communist China has begun to show a cautious attempt to put the United States and the Soviet Union at equal distance diplomatically. At the same time, Japan, a U.S. ally along with Korea, would not tie itself to a dangerous area like the Korean peninsula by signing a treaty and, what is more, the Korean people would feel constrained in entering, into any kind of alliance with Japan. In particular, it is inconceivable for Korea, Communist China, and Japan to enter into an alliance. If there is a somewhat acceptable form in which the four countries can cooperate with each other, it is that the four countries take care of their individual defense area and cooperate with each other indirectly through U.S. coordination. Even after discounting the fact that the military cooperation structure among the four countries may not necessarily be an alliance, at present it is a chimera.

CHON CALLS FOR 'FLAWLESS DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS'

SK151303 Seoul YONHAP in English 1235 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 15 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday instructed the Armed Forces, police and all governmental agencies to achieve flawless defense preparedness so as to cope promptly with any emergency.

Chon made the instruction while presiding over a National Security Council meeting at the presidential mansion Chongwadae. Chon said that in light of recent tense political situations surrounding the Korean peninsula, the period from this year to 1988 is considered to be most dangerous for the national security. Pointing out that North Korea might stage provocations against the South to extricate itself from economic failure, Chon stressed that all national capacities should be channeled to prevent a war on the peninsula during that period.

Chon told attendants at the meeting to set up concrete military strategies that would be applicable to actual warfare. Tuesday's meeting was attended by Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong, Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, Defense Minister Yun Song-min, National Unification Minister Son Chae-sik, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Yi Ki-paek, Presidential Secretary General Kang Kyong-sik and other members of the National Security Council and the Presidential Secretariat.

FIRST QUARTER INDUSTRY PRODUCTION REVIEWED

SK160702 Seoul YONHAP in English 0602 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP) -- During the first quarter of 1984, the nation recorded a double-digit rise in the rate of its industrial production over the same period last year, but some industries failed to keep pace with the general trend, a government tally showed Wednesday. During the period, factory shipments rose 17.9 percent in seasonally adjusted terms, while the inventories of producers fell 0.9 percent from last year's level, the economic planning board tally said.

Transport equipment manufacturing led the nation's favorable performance in industrial output with a production growth rate of 68 percent, followed by electrical machinery and appliance manufacturing with 47.7 percent and that of plastics with 35 percent. On the other hand, production by printing, publishing and related industries fell 11.5 percent from the level of a year earlier, while other sectors like mining, food and beverage manufacturing and the textile and garment industry performed poorly during the first three months of 1984, the tally said.

Meanwhile, the nation's output of producer goods increased 11.3 percent from the previous month and that of consumer goods 13.6 percent. Among consumer goods, non-durable products recorded a production growth rate of 20.5 percent, the tally showed. The mining sector, however, led the economy's overall inventory decrease during the quarter. The inventory of the nation's miners fell 41.7 percent from the level recorded in the same period in 1983, reflecting the spreading economic recovery throughout the nation's industries, the tally said. Inventories of footwear, paper products and basic non-ferrous metal manufacturers as well as of petroleum refiners also fell sharply during the same period. However, the decline resulted from the industries' production cuts rather than from the overall economic recovery, the tally said.

GOVERNMENT STATISTICS SHOW DROP IN UNEMPLOYMENT

SK160357 Seoul YONHAP in English 0304 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 16 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's unemployment declined for the third straight year in 1983 to 4.1 percent, still far short of the rate recorded in 1978 when the nation's economic prosperity peaked.

Statistics released by the Economic Planning Board Wednesday showed the unemployment rate which hit an all-time high of 5.2 percent in 1980 has dropped to 4.5 percent in 1981 and to 4.4 percent in 1982. The 1978 figure was 3.2 percent. The nation's economically active population grew by 0.3 percent or by 48,000 over a year earlier to 15.13 million, but the number of newly created jobs in 1983 more than doubled the growth. Total employment in 1983 stood at 14.52 million, showing an increase of 91,000 over a year before.

Employment by agriculture, forestry and fisheries decreased while employment by mining, manufacturing, social overhead capital sectors and other service areas surged. Employment in agriculture, forestry and fisheries fell by 309,000 or 6.7 percent from a year ago to 4.31 million. However, employment in mining and manufacturing industries rose by 225,000 or 7.1 percent to 3.38 million and that in social overhead capital and other services grew by 175,000 or 2.6 percent to 6.82 million. The growth of employment in non-primary industries was attributed to the increased number of jobs in manufacturing, financial, wholesale and retail industries due to the nation's domestic economic upturn.

In the past 10 years, employment in the primary industries declined 1.27 million or 22.7 percent while that in mining and manufacturing industries climbed 1.32 million or 64 percent and that in the social overhead capital sector and other service areas jumped by 2.88 million or 73.1 percent. Signs of the nation's industrial modernization were also seen in the changing employment status of Korean workers. In 1983, the number of those self-employed declined by 28,000, or 0.6 percent, from a year ago to 4.9 million, or 33.7 percent, of the total employment. Those who are employed in family business also dropped by 200,000, or 7.6 percent, to 2.44 million, 16.8 percent of the total, but the number of employees rose by 319,000 or 4.6 percent to 7.2 million accounting for 49.5 percent of total employment.

During the past 10 years, the change in employment status was even more clear. The number of those workers who were self-employed and employed in family businesses dropped 20.5 percent and 22 percent, respectively, but the number of employees soared 2.69 million, or 59.4 percent. Female participation in the nation's work force rose slightly. Women accounted for 40.7 percent of the nation's total workers in 1974, and reached 41 percent in 1981. By age, 42.6 percent of the employed females were between 14 and 24 in 1974, but that figure dropped to 37.2 percent in 1983. Those between 24 and 54 years of age accounted for 44.3 percent of total female employment in 1974. The number of women workers in that age bracket rose to 48.8 percent in 1983 indicating that more married women are working.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS -- Seoul, May (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government Monday retained its Ambassador to Denmark Yon Ha-ku and Ambassador to Peru Yun Chan, despite their mandatory retirement due for this year. The government appointed them to continue their job for another term although they are due to retire this year under the Foreign Ministry's current age limit system. The government also named its Ambassador to New Zealand Yun Yong-kyo to concurrently serve as ambassador to Western Samoa. South Korean Ambassador to Brazil Sin Hyon-su was relieved of his post at his own request. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1015 GMT 7 May 84 SK]

MPR'S NONPARTICIPATION IN OLYMPICS DEFENDED

OW151712 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1628 GMT 15 May 84

["The Only Correct Decision" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 15 (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The National Olympic Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR NOC) has considered impossible the participation of Mongolian sportsmen in the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles. This decision was taken in the interests of protecting the security and dignity of the members of the national Olympic squad of the MPR in connection with the existing abnormal conditions in the USA. Malicious anti-socialist campaign and open threats of physical violence and provocations in relations to sportsmen from the socialist countries are being whipped up in the United States with the direct connivance of official Washington.

In these dangerous conditions, the MPR NOC, naturally, could not maintain an "Olympic composure" and deliberately subject to danger the life and security of its athletes. Otherwise, this would amount to connivance at and approval of the provocative and anti-socialist actions of the U.S. authorities. The decision of the MPR NOC and national committees of other socialist countries does not, however, mean a "boycott" to the Olympics. Mongolian Olympians have not interrupted their training. Mongolian athletes would have under favourable circumstances, taken part in a fair sport competition. However, owing to the fault of the U.S. authorities, who are seeking to use the games for their dirty political ends, the participation of Mongolia in the 23rd Olympic Games became impossible.

The MPR NOC, under existing circumstances, has taken the sole correct decision. After all, this organisation is directly responsible not only for making sport contacts for the Mongolian Olympians but also, in the first place, for the safety and the health of our best athletes.

UNEN Reporter Comments

OW160041 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1616 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 15 (MONTSAME) -- The Moscow Correspondent of MONTSAME, T. Galdan, in an article in the national daily UNEN entitled "Who Is Putting Obstacles on the Way to Games?" writes in particular that in his ambitions to achieve world domination, the U.S. President Reagan terrorizes all spheres of international relations, including sport. Evidence of this is an attempt by the official Washington to use Olympic Games in Los Angeles for their political purposes, against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Citing numerous examples which exclude the possibility of participation of athletes from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the Los Angeles Olympic Games the author pointed to the justifiability of the USSR NOC [National Olympic Committee] decision not to participate in these games. Otherwise, he writes, the participation of the Soviet athletes in the Los Angeles games would mean the support of those gross violations of the Olympic Charter provisions committed by the organizers of the games with the direct connivance of the official Washington.

AMBASSADOR TO POLAND PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW040015 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1605 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, May 3 (MONTSAME) -- U. Choyjilsuren, ambassador of Mongolia to Poland, presented his credentials to Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of Poland in Warsaw on May 2.

'ALLEGATIONS' IN ASEAN STATEMENT TERMED 'ABSURD'

BK151307 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1106 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 15 -- The allegations in the statement of the recent conference of the ASEAN foreign ministers in Jakarta were absurd because they were completely divorced from realities. They were slanderous, being a literal translation of the false charges cooked up by China and Thailand against Kampuchea and Vietnam. As an effort to distort truth, the May 8 ASEAN statement was puny. It could not make people forget that for five years now the ASEAN countries, Thailand in particular, had played an active role in the Sino-American scheme to breathe life into the defunct Pol Pot regime and pit it against the people of Kampuchea.

Most active in this ignominious role have been the ruling circles in Bangkok. They started by providing a "sanctuary" for Pol Pot and his partners and ended up by taking direct military actions across the border in support of the Khmer reactionaries. In the light of this truth, the charge that the Armed Forces of Kampuchea and Vietnam had "violated" Thailand's territory was, therefore, devoid of all reason. As a move to blame the mounting border tension on Kampuchea and Vietnam, it failed utterly because neither the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces nor the volunteer Army of Vietnam had ever encroached on an inch of the territory of Thailand despite repeated provocations from the latter.

The Jakarta statement was also a vain effort to paper over differences in opinion and create a semblance of consensus for the ASEAN countries, which are increasingly divided on the questions of peace and stability in the region. Rhetoric notwithstanding, the statement revealed a growing concern about the noxious influence of Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism and a greater interest in settling regional matters through dialogues -- a trend which gains momentum day after day.

Kampuchea, like the other countries on the Indochinese peninsula, has done everything to promote this progressive trend. It has made clear its sincere intention of peacefully settling problems relating to the security of its common border with Thailand. A statement released by a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Phnom Penh just yesterday pointed out: "The People's Republic of Kampuchea is ready to join all concerned parties in settling problems in order to ensure peace and stability for both parties at the Kampuchean-Thai border."

That is proof enough of our good will but let there be no doubt about our determination to defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity. This great resolve, too, has been fully demonstrated. People who underestimate it will have to change their mind pretty soon.

KPRAF CONDUCTS OPERATIONS AGAINST POL POT FORCES

BK160735 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0424 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 May (SPK) -- The Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces have taken over a forward base of a Pol Pot division despite the intervention of Thai artillery. Between 7 and 10 May, Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, in close coordination with Vietnamese volunteers and assisted by the population, attacked the forward base of the so-called Division 164 of the Pol Pot forces located between 30 and 35 km northwest of Koh Kong provincial seat, on the banks of the Metoek River, and in the vicinity of Hills 283, 204, 217, 157, and 167. All of the counterattacks by the Pol Pot forces, backed by Thai artillery, were repulsed and the revolutionary forces took control of the area.

According to preliminary reports, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces put over 200 enemy elements out of action and seized about 100 weapons, almost 200 metric tons of ammunition, 2 rice stocks, and a notable quantity of military equipment.

Following the victories at Hills 547 (Preah Vihear), 362, and 382 (Siem Reap); at Boeng Ampil; and in west Ta Sanh (Battambang) by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Forces in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers, the Metoek victory was another heavy blow for the enemy. It is certain the Metoek victory will not be the last if the Pol Pot forces and other Khmer reactionaries, assisted by the Chinese expansionists and reactionaries in the Thai leading circles, continue to infringe upon Kampuchean territory to install their bases against the Kampuchean revolution. There is no doubt that the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers will inflict more severe punishment on them.

EDITORIAL CITED ON DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE

BK150520 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 14 May 84

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT editorial: "Pledge To Expand Our Brilliant Feats of Arms for the Defense of Our Territory" -- date not given]

[Text] Recently, our Armed Forces and people joyfully welcomed the communique issued by the PRK Defense Ministry on the punishment meted out to the Khmer reactionaries along the Kampuchean-Thai border during the first few months of 1984. This was a most duly deserved punishment, attesting to the great combat capabilities of our Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces in close cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese volunteers. With this punishment, the enemy's perfidious maneuvers were duly frustrated and the enemy was pushed toward a state of total defeat. As retaliation for the sabotage maneuvers and activities of the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries supported by the Beijing expansionists in close cooperation with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, particularly the Bangkok rulers who oppose our Kampuchean revolution, the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, shoulder-to-shoulder with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched a vigorous offensive along the border and scored brilliant victories. We smashed many important and large logistics positions of the enemy, including Pol Pot's so-called general field headquarters and his divisions, such as the 612th, 616th, 980th, and 912th Divisions, and took full control of these positions. A number of the enemy soldiers who survived this offensive fled to Thailand. Some others surrendered to our revolutionary authorities. They brought with them weapons and ammunition. Through this offensive, we cut a main part of the enemy's transport network through which food, weapons, and ammunition were channeled from the Thai side of the border into our Kampuchean territory, thus causing more difficulties for and isolating the meagre reactionary forces which penetrated our territory. These recent brilliant victories indicate that our Armed Forces have grown up rapidly, have high combat capabilities, dare to sacrifice everything, and fight valiantly to seize victories for our revolution and fatherland. Our regular forces have displayed their mastery, initiative, and ingenuity on the battlefield. In close cooperation with the regional and militia units in all localities, they fought valiantly and frustrated the enemy's maneuvers and schemes aimed at implementing their so-called dry season activities.

These recent feats of arms clearly displayed the efficiency and great power of the solidarity and combat cooperation between our Armed Forces and the fraternal Vietnamese Army volunteers who all fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trench. These feats have further strengthened and broadened the valuable bond of solidarity which is essential to the victories of our revolutionary cause.

These outstanding victories have further strengthened the confidence in the powerful strength of our Kampuchean Armed Forces and people who valiantly participated in the operations to mop up the enemies along the Kampuchean-Thai border.

The enemies suffered bitter defeats; this is contrary to their evil dream. They were smashed and suffered heavy losses. Their forces panicked and deserted their positions in great shame. However, the enemies still nurture their evil designs against the Kampuchean revolution. Their Beijing bosses have colluded more closely with the U.S. imperialists and the Thai reactionaries. They have used Thailand as a shelter to salvage the Pol Pot remnants and the other Khmer reactionaries in an attempt to send these monsters back to Kampuchea to sabotage our Kampuchean revolution. In light of this situation, our Armed Forces will not become overly complacent about the victories we have scored lately nor will they become careless. We pledge always to enhance our revolutionary vigilance, be ready to fight, and fight vigorously in order to expand our past brilliant feats of arms and continue to smash the enemies' psychological warfare and perfidious maneuvers. We pledge to closely cooperate with the masses in attacking the enemies and launching the drive to persuade misled persons to return to our revolution and their families. At the same time, we pledge to draw a lesson from and follow the example of the heroic units and combatants who displayed their outstanding feats in past operations against the enemies. All KPRAF units have pledged to emulate in building firm units and increasing their combat capabilities and qualities, thus successfully ensuring our national independence and the people's happy life. Moreover, we pledge to enhance the Kampuchea-Vietnam sacred solidarity which is the vital factor ensuring victories for our Kampuchean revolution. We are confident that with the recent brilliant victories and the KPRAF's firm will to fight and win, the Kampuchean revolution will definitely win and the PRK will certainly be able to brave all obstacles and advance toward glorious socialism.

KAMPUCHEA VIEWS THAI SUPPORT FOR 'REACTIONARIES'

BK150840 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 May 84

[KAMPUCHEA commentary: "Irrefutable Evidence"]

[Text] On 8 May, the PRK Defense Ministry held a press conference to further clarify the 5 May communique on the punishment of the Khmer reactionaries during the first few months of 1984. On the same occasion, 14 Thai prisoners were also presented. They were among a number of Thai prisoners captured by our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army after a fight when they attempted to steal precious stones in Kampuchea.

Answering the questions of local and foreign newsmen, a representative of the Thai prisoners confessed that they had entered Kampuchea and stolen Kampuchean natural resources many times before they were finally arrested. The Thai prisoners also indicated that the Pol Pot soldiers' camps are situated in Thailand and that, at some places, they are located up to 10 km inside Thai territory. Only Thai soldiers have access to these camps. The Pol Pot gang has often crossed the border into Kampuchea to steal from and kill Kampuchean people. When the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army launched operations against them, they fled and took refuge inside Thailand. The Thai prisoners' answers are irrefutable evidence and a heavy blow to the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles who shamelessly argue that Thailand does not violate or steal Kampuchean natural resources. On the other hand, Thai reactionaries have charged that the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and the Vietnamese volunteer troops have violated Thai territory. On the contrary, it is the Thai authorities who have provided Thai territory as refuge for Khmer reactionaries.

Concurrently, they have directly violated Kampuchea's territorial integrity and stolen Kampuchean natural resources. It is the Royal Thai Government which has staged hostile acts against the PRK. As General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces, stated on 31 March 1984, a Thai A-37 aircraft bombed a Khmer Rouge arms depot that had fallen into the hands of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and the Vietnamese volunteer troops. We ask: Where were these arms depots? Why did Athit Kamlang-ek not have the courage to indicate the location of these arms depots? This has clearly shown the direct participation of the Thai Army in supporting Pol Pot soldiers and in violating Kampuchea's territorial integrity. If he had said that these arms depots were in Kampuchea, Athit Kamlang-ek would have confessed that the Thai Army violated Kampuchean territory. If he had said that these arms depots were on Thai soil, it would have been more obvious that the Thai authorities had acknowledged that they had maintained these weapons storehouses for the Pol Pot soldiers so that the latter could cause instability and launch sabotage against the PRK. On the other hand, during his visit to the United States last April, Prem Tinsulanon was eager to buy a great number of M-48 tanks and even the most modern F-16 plane. It is very obvious that these tanks will be stationed at the Thai-Kampuchean border. It is regrettable that some members of the ASEAN countries, which have followed the U.S. and Chinese lead, have proposed an ASEAN combined military maneuver along the Thai-Kampuchean border. All of this has clearly shown that the threat is from the West, that is to say from Thailand. This is contrary to the loud noises and exaggerations by the international reactionary circles and Thai authorities about the so-called Vietnamese threat. The recent visit by Paul Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, to Bangkok, which has emphasized U.S. support to the defense of Thailand, will push Thai authorities to increase their support for Khmer reactionaries. This has encouraged all of these traitors. Concurrently, the increased military activities of the expansionist and hegemonist Chinese circles against the northern part of Vietnam during Wolfowitz's visit to Thailand have indicated a further collusion between China and the United States in support of Khmer reactionaries, who have been punished, to carry out their activities against the Kampuchean revolution and the entire Indochinese revolution.

Because of the peaceful policy of our party and state, we have, nevertheless, always respected the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Thailand. We have pointed out to Thai authorities that if Bangkok continues to follow China and the United States in continuing to support Khmer reactionaries and violating Kampuchea, they will bear full responsibility for the consequences of their actions.

KAMPUCHEA HITS PRC 'AGGRESSIVE ACTS' AGAINST SRV

BK151510 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 15 -- "To make up for the heavy defeats inflicted on the Pol Pot remnants by the people and Armed Forces of Kampuchea along the Kampuchea-Thai border, China has escalated its acts of aggression against Vietnam," says the weekly KAMPUCHEA in its latest issue. The paper says that the expansionists in Beijing cannot deceive anyone with their cooked-up charges that Vietnam has committed "armed provocations" against China and has built "trenches and bases" on China soil.

The tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border which was meant as a gift to Reagan while he was given a red-carpet treatment in China, was the handiwork of the Beijing ruling circles, the paper comments.

The paper charges that this large-scale attack by China against Vietnam is threatening peace and stability in the whole region. But the more the Chinese aggressors step up their aggressive acts, the more bitterly they will be defeated, the paper concludes.

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS LAO DANCE PERFORMANCE

BK151253 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1122 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 15 -- The visiting art troupe from Laos gave a performance at Bassac theatre in Phnom Penh Monday evening. The Lao artistes were given a big hand, and their best number the "Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Dance" and the "Lao Folk Dance" received hearty applause. Among the spectators were Chea Soth, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning, Lao Ambassador Thongphen Souklaseng, and other members of the diplomatic corps. At the end of the performance Chea Soth and Thongphen Souklaseng congratulated the artistes and presented them with flowers.

REPORT ON 1979 SON SANN-POL POT MEETING DENIED

BK150510 Hong Kong AFP in English 0453 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Bangkok, May 15 (AFP) -- A Cambodian resistance official here today strongly denied a report that anti-communist leader Son Sann held a secret meeting with Khmer Rouge chief Pol Pot in the autumn of 1979. The report was made by a U.S. academic, Steve Heder, in a long study on the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) published in a specialist magazine. Mr Heder reported that at the meeting, Mr. Son Sann, who heads the KPNLF, and Mr. Pol Pot "agreed to disagree politically, but to refrain from fighting each other." Mr. Heder said that "in response, in November 1979, China supplied the front with nearly 3,000 small arms," apparently limited to AK-47 assault rifles and B-40 rocket-propelled grenades. Boun Say, an alternate member of the KPNLF Executive Committee, denied the report, telling AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that it was "inconceivable" that Mr. Son Sann could have met Pol Pot at a time when KPNLF feelings against the Khmer Rouge were at a peak. Confirmation of the report would significantly move up the date of high-level contacts between the Hanoi-ousted Khmer Rouge and the KPNLF. Observers noted that it was not until June 22, 1982 that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea was set up after arduous negotiations among representatives of the KPNLF, Khmer Rouge and forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The study on the KPNLF was funded in part by an external research grant from the U.S. State Department and was based largely on interviews with KPNLF leaders and documents from the front and other sources. Mr. Heder, fluent in Khmer, has conducted interviews at the Thai-Cambodian border since mid-1979, shortly after Pol Pot was toppled. Excerpts from his study were printed in INDOCHINA ISSUES, a publication of the Washington-based Center for International Policy, Indochina Project.

VODK CLAIMS SRV 'CANNOT AVOID' WITHDRAWAL DEMAND

BK140947 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 13 May 84

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Cannot Escape From the UN General Assembly Resolutions and the World Community's Demand Which Require That They Withdraw All Their Aggressor Forces From Kampuchea"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly and the world community have clearly seen that over the past more than 5 years the Hanoi Vietnamese are great bandits who are annexing the Kampuchean territory and exterminating the Kampuchean race and that the Kampuchean people are victims of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's aggression.

Everyone realizes that the over 250,000-men force sent by Hanoi to commit aggression against and occupy Kampuchea is a barbarous and savage violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter is directly and gravely threatening the security, stability, and peace in Southeast Asia. That is why the ASEAN countries -- which are under the direct threat of the Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression in Kampuchea -- the United Nations, and the world community have categorically condemned the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors and repeatedly demanded that they withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny through a free election under UN supervision. In particular, the UN General Assembly, the world's top organization, has five times adopted resolutions demanding that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny. This is a clear decision and a demand by the world community through the voices of 105 member countries the United Nations.

However, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have refused to respect and abide by this. They have carried out all kinds of dark maneuvers in an attempt to bury the UN General Assembly resolutions, to cover up their act of aggression in Kampuchea, and to change the problem of Vietnamese aggression and annexation of Kampuchean territory through the strength of an army of over 250,000 men into a Southeast Asian problem between ASEAN and the so-called Indochinese countries, or into one between Vietnam or between the Indochinese countries and China. Early in May, Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong once again peddled these cheap tricks. Pham Van Dong arrogantly stated that Vietnam will not withdraw its aggressor troops from Kampuchea; he ordered China to sign an agreement with Vietnam and also ordered Thailand and ASEAN to sign agreements with Vietnam to accept the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have no chance of duping anyone through their dirty and outdated tricks. On the contrary, the tricky words of Pham Van Dong, an old tiger pretending to be a sage, show the world even more clearly that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, despite their difficulties and impasse, will not easily withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are still nurturing their greedy ambitions of annexing the Kampuchean territory, exterminating the Kampuchean race, establishing the Indochinese federation, and ruling over Southeast Asia.

Clearly realizing the aggressive and expansionist nature of the tricky maneuvers of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, the ASEAN countries and the world community know it is necessary to continue providing support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's struggle and the CGDK against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield in Kampuchea. They realize that they should also continue to pressure and demand that the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. They will continue to firmly hold their just position and stand by the side of the Kampuchean people who are victims of the Vietnamese aggression. They will also categorically object to the fact that a country uses brute force to commit aggression against another sovereign country. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' deceitful diplomatic maneuvers, no matter under which form, will not escape defeat. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors cannot avoid the UN General Assembly resolutions and the world community demand which require that they withdraw all their aggressor forces from Kampuchea to let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny.

CHERNENKO, TIKHONOV SEND MESSAGES OF THANKS

BK120433 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] On 3 May, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of state and chairman of the SPC of the LPDR, received separate messages of thanks from Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The messages read as follows:

Dear comrades: I would like to express sincere gratitude to you, comrades, for your greetings extended to me on the occasion of my election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. I am earnestly convinced that relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the parties, governments, and people of the Soviet Union and the LPDR will be positively and profoundly promoted and expanded in the interests of our two countries, for the cohesion of the socialist community, and for the consolidation of peace in the world.

On the same occasion, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan also received a message of thanks from Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The following is the full text of the message:

I would like to express sincere thanks to you, comrade, for conveying warm greetings and best wishes to me on the occasion of my reappointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. I am earnestly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship and an all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and the LPDR will be strengthened and enhanced with each passing day on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

PARTY PAPER ON PRC'S 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST SRV

BK151109 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 15 (OANA-KPL) -- The Beijing reactionary circles continue to pound the Vietnamese territories with artillery and on May 7 and 8 have sent their troops to invade the Minh Tan District and other villages of the northern region of Vietnam, the party paper PASASON disclosed in its commentary today.

The party daily said that from May 4th to 9th, the hegemonists did intensified their aggression against Vietnam by pounding. [sentence as received] The pounding was followed up by the attack launched by a large number of troops against the Minh Tan District. Along with these arrogant acts, the Beijing authorities also sent many of their henchmen to infiltrate various districts along the common borders of the two countries in view to carry out acts of sabotage and by perpetrating these vile manoeuvres, the paper said, maybe the Chinese reactionary circles thought that they could hide their real face of aggressor to the world public opinion, but they should realise that such crimes could not be anymore hidden and the world opinion do clearly understand the real schemes of the Beijing ruling circles. The paper stresses, they can easily understand that being the real obstacles to the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists to the south, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are obviously the first victims of the hegemonists and the next will be the whole countries of the Southeast Asia.

As far as the Lao people are concerned, the paper noted, we are conscious of our position and we also clearly understand the real nature of the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists. Laos is victim of an intensified psychological warfare carried out by Beijing but the Lao people are well-aware of these vile and pertinent schemes and they also clearly understand who are friends and who are their enemies, the paper finally stressed.

VIENTIANE MUNICIPAL GROUP LEAVES FOR SRV

BK121101 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] At the invitation of the party committees and the people's committees of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and with the aim of strengthening the friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round fraternal cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and between the two sister cities of Vientiane and Hanoi, a delegation of the Vientiane Municipal Party Committee and Administrative Committee, led by Khambou Soun'sai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee, left for Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City on the afternoon of 10 May on an official friendship visit.

Seeing the delegation off at Wattai Airport were Gen Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and secretary of the Vientiane Municipal Party Committee; Dr Siho Bannavong, vice chairman of the Vientiane Municipal Administrative Committee; members of the Vientiane Municipal Party Committee and Administrative Committee; and a number of concerned cadres. Some staff members of the SRV Embassy in Laos and a number of Vietnamese experts from Hanoi working in Laos were also on hand to see off the delegation.

FINANCIAL COOPERATION PROMOTED BY PRK CONTINGENT

BK151403 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] On the morning of 14 May, LPDR and PRK Finance Ministry delegations held a discussion in Vientiane to exchange views and promote financial cooperation between the two countries for 1984-85. The Lao delegation was led by Gnao Phonvantha, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee and minister of finance. The PRK delegation was led by Chan Phin, secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of finance. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere. The two sides were unanimous in all matters of mutual concern.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES

BK151039 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 15 (KPL) -- The delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, led by Muhyi ad-Din Khasaja, director of the department of Asia, arrived on May 12 for a friendship visit to Laos. Later, the delegation called on Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister of foreign affairs during which views on the development of relations between Laos and Egypt on the principle of the Non-Aligned Movement were discussed. International issues were also raised in the meeting.

VIEW OFFERED ON DEFENSE, PUBLIC SECURITY WORK

BK151500 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 14 May 84

[Editorial: "Heighten Vigilance and Smash all Enemy Schemes"]

[Text] Over the past 9 years since the establishment of the LPDR and in our advance toward socialism, our people have encountered many difficulties in building the material and technical bases of socialism as we started from small, scattered, and slowly developing production. Moreover, our revolution is proceeding as the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists are frantically colluding with the U.S. imperialists in carrying out a hostile policy against the LPDR and the other Indochinese countries and as the struggle between the two lines -- socialism and capitalism -- is developing in a very complex and turbulent manner.

Over the past several years, under the beacon of the resolutions of the third party congress; the third, fourth, and fifth resolutions of third session of the party Central Committee; and the first and second resolutions of the Central National Defense and Public Security Committee, our entire party, Army, and people have achieved considerable successes in the national defense and public security spheres. We have advanced a step further and learned many new lessons. Nevertheless, to meet the current national defense and public security requirements, many things remain to be done. Some of our cadres and combatants have occasionally failed to completely understand the enemy's crafty schemes, particularly the cruel and artful schemes of the Beijing reactionaries, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries to sabotage our revolution in many ways -- politically, ideologically, psychologically, culturally, and socially.

Faced with such a situation, the cadres and combatants in the public security forces and our people must heighten their vigilance, smash all of the enemy's multifaceted sabotage schemes, stand ready to face any situation, and ensure political security and social order. We must victoriously carry out the overall plan for national defense and public security work for 1984. It was stipulated in a resolution of the third conference on national defense and public security that we must fully heighten our vigilance; closely follow the development of the world situation; seek to know the cunning and dangerous schemes of all enemies; vigorously turn to the grass roots; continue to consolidate, build, and develop the overall strength of all forces and branches; build forces wherever possible; turn each locality into a national defense and public security network; promote and develop the efficiency of the solidarity and militant alliance with Vietnam and Kampuchea; fully unite and cooperate with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; resolutely take the initiative in smashing the enemy's multifaceted sabotage activities; and persistently struggle to make the national situation basically peaceful.

At the same time, based on new factors and concrete lessons learned in the past, we must bring into full play the right to collective mastery, continue to step up the task of building and consolidating the people's national defense and public security bases and the people's war networks, consolidate the all-people public security work, clearly improve the regional military work and the public security work at the grass roots, continue to increase the quality and combat strength of the Armed Forces and people's public security forces, and make sure that the country is always ready and strong enough to defeat a war of aggression under any circumstances if the enemy takes the risk of committing it.

To carry this out, party committees, commanders, and cadres must pay attention to educating and training the combatants in their units to clearly understand the national defense and public security work and the enemy's schemes to sabotage our revolution. Each combatant must take the initiative in implementing all resolutions and orders issued by the higher echelons. Each unit must correctly and regularly implement combat regulations and regulations for active soldiers, promptly correct any mistake, take the initiative in countering the enemy's psychological war in any form, and counter all propaganda campaigns aimed at sowing discord and creating disturbances between cadres and combatants, between the Army and the people, and between our Army and those of the fraternal socialist countries so we can defend our beloved country forever.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ATTENDS LUANG NAMTHA CONGRESS

BK121058 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 12 Apr 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 12 (OANA-KPL) -- The general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, Kaysone Phomvihane, recently attended the general assembly of the party organisation of the northern Luang Namtha Province.

The general secretary, on this occasion in his address, summed up the tense international situation due to the dangerous, bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists who are in collusion with the hegemonists-expansionists and other reactionary forces are using all means to undermine the world peace and security by carrying out hostile policies against the socialist countries. He also stressed to the congressists the need to strengthen the all-round consolidation within the socialist community. The general secretary gave emphasis on the importance and significance of the special solidarity and the all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea.

The party top leader also congratulated all the leading cadres and people of Luang Namtha Province for having scored satisfactory results and achievements in the implementation of the social and economic development plan and pointed out that a lot still has to be done in the national socialist construction. He particularly appealed to all the cadres and combatants of the region to intensify all their effort in the concretisation of the 5th resolution of the third plenum of the party CC.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT ADDRESSES PARTY ORGANIZATION

BK120720 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] On the afternoon of 5 May, after working in an earnest spirit, the grassroots party organization attached to the Public Health Ministry concluded its third congress with glorious success. Attending the congress as guests of honor on this occasion were Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and supervisor of the cultural and social group, comrade representatives of the organizing committee of the party Central Committee, comrade representatives of the grassroots party committees attached to the Education and Culture Ministries, and comrade members of the grassroots party organization attached to the Public Health Ministry. Nearly 50 full-member comrades on behalf of party members in the entire Public Health Ministry, also attended.

During the congress, the participants heard a political report of the grassroots party organization reviewing its achievements and activities in guiding various tasks in the public health branch over the past year. They also discussed the good or weak points, remaining problems, and favorable or difficult points in this branch. In addition, they exchanged views on lessons they have learned and then passed an action program to be implemented in the next stage. Afterwards, the congress voted to elect a new Executive Committee of the party organization.

Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit then addressed the congress. He pointed to the significance of organizational work in guiding and leading the implementation of duties by party organizations at various levels. He also noted the training and tempering of the party members and the building of all-round strong party organizations.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO HUNGARY, USSR -- Vientiane, May 11 (OANA-KPL) -- A delegation of the Lao Ministry of Culture led by its deputy-minister Somsri Desasomphou left here on May 10, to attend the annual Conference of Ministers of Culture of the Socialist Countries which is to be held in Budapest from May 14 to 18. The Lao delegation, then, will attend the Festival of Asian-African and Latin American Films which will be organized in Tashkent (the Soviet Uzbekistan state) from May 23 to June 2nd. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 11 May 84 BK]

COMMENTARY ON U.S. POLITICAL, MILITARY SUPPORT

BK130945 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 9 May 84 p 4

[Column by Kosum Hakthongkhwang: "From F-16A to U.S. Base"]

[Text] The short visit to Thailand by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz after accompanying President Reagan to China, although a routine diplomatic practice, constitutes a prompt step by the United States to assert its stand toward Thailand. It is certain that during Reagan's visit to China, not only Sino-U.S. relations, especially Taiwan, but also Indochina, especially Kampuchea, were discussed. This is because both China and the United States are involved in the conflict under their global strategic plan to create fronts to counterbalance the influence of the Soviet Union. While China supports Democratic Kampuchea of Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary, the United States backs Son Sann. The United States is extremely careful in giving assistance to Thailand in areas related to the Thai-Kampuchean border problem.

It is interesting to note the steps taken by the U.S. Government in response to the eagerness of Thai leaders to purchase F-16A jet fighters from the United States. Instead of giving a quick answer to Thai leaders' request, the United States adopted delaying tactics by pledging to supply Thailand with tanks while sending a team of U.S. officials to Thailand to study the situation and find out whether the jet fighters are really necessary. Wolfowitz told newsmen that during his brief visit he did not review the F-16A issue with Thai leaders. However, he stressed Reagan's pledge of U.S. support for Thailand.

U.S. support for Thailand can be both political and military, but the military support is restricted solely to the supply of weapons. It is outlandish to think of the revival of U.S. military bases in Thailand to the same degree as during the government of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikhachon. This is not because U.S. military interest has shifted to Europe and Latin America, but rather because the concept of U.S. overseas military bases has already become a thing of the past and somewhat outmoded. No matter how hawkish the policy adopted by Reagan, the United States cannot forget the experience in 1975 when it had to pull out from its bases in Thailand, and thus it will not repeat that mistake.

Now concerning Thailand, the Vietnamese threat at the border is dangerous and can lead to a bigger war, so Thailand needs its friends' support, both politically and militarily. Yet the decisive factor for Thailand's security rests with its people and government. Politically speaking, Thailand is not isolated -- at the regional level as a member of the ASEAN, or at the international level as a member of the United Nations.

Militarily speaking, Thailand urgently needs U.S. assistance in weapons to strengthen the capability of its Armed Forces. In safeguarding national security, the Thai Armed Forces will never lack support from the Thai people. Thailand's leaders should grasp the advantage of this national unity to achieve victory both in the military and political arena.

GENERAL ATHIT KAMLANG-EK BEGINS VISIT TO BEIJING

For reportage on the visit to Beijing by Supreme Commander General Athit Kamlang-ek, see the Southeast Asia & Pacific section of the 16 May PRC DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

'EXCERPTS' OF CPT LEADER'S INTERVIEW PUBLISHED

BK120212 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 12 May 84 p 5

[Text] Former student activist and now communist leader Pirun Chatwanichkun, recently gave an interview on the latest developments in the banned Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). The interview first appeared in the latest issue of KRET LAP, a weekly political magazine. THE NATION today re-publishes excerpts of the interview, which may be interesting to communist watchers. Pirun was elected to the Central Committee of the outlawed party in mid-1982. He is now reportedly responsible for CPT activities in Prachuap Khirikhan, Petchaburi and Ratchaburi. His base is on the Thai-Burmese border opposite Prachuap Khirikhan.

Q: Army Deputy Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut recently said that the military had established contacts with three communist leaders -- Thong Chaemsri, Prasit Taphianthong and Winai Phoempunsap -- who have been hiding in the capital, and was in the process of persuading them to surrender to the government. We would like to hear from you about the possibility of the three communist leaders giving up to the government, and the comments by some former student activists that they might have come to Bangkok to carry out clandestine activities.

A: Thong and Prasit are still based in rural areas. The last time I met them was recently and it was in a rural area. To my knowledge, the duo's responsibility does not directly involve the urban work of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT). I don't think the picture portrayed by Special Division Commander Pol Maj Gen Kasem Saengmit was correct. You might recall that the Special Division commander had said that CPT was running out of capable hands and even such elderly leaders as those two people must get out and work in the field. I think it's a bit of exaggeration. Uncle Thong and Prasit are well known to the Special Branch Division and it would not be suitable for them to surface in the city. As for the possibility of their surrender, I judged from my talks with them that there should be no problem serious enough to force them to give up. Although they are old and suffer hardships in the jungles, their morale seemed high.

Q: How about Winai?

A: Winai is responsible for the CPT's operations in lower northeast. I can not confirm or deny that he came to the city because I have not seen him recently. Honestly, I am not sure. As for reports that Winai was at odds with the CPT leadership, I would say that the story was nothing new. It is impossible for the CPT to be free of conflicts, but I don't think the conflict is serious enough to prompt Winai to defect to the government. In fact, Winai has had a long history of high profiles. I think he was president of the Thammasat Student Club for two consecutive terms. He has the unique qualities of a good coordinator.

Q: How about you yourself? Special Branch Division officials have suggested that you are toying with the idea of giving up to the government, citing that he was in "hibernation" in the city.

A: I can declare that I am struggling for democracy, and so, I don't think I have done anything wrong and there is no reason for me to surrender or report to the authorities. I am confident that at the moment I do not have any idea of surrendering. Not that I am more firm in my stand than others and not that I am satiring others.

I would say that I do not like to struggle in a restricted ring. In other words, I am too liberal in thinking to come under a restriction in waging my struggle. I will not surrender just to have my activities limited and myself branded as if I were a prisoner. I prefer the present situation, where I can move to realize my ideals, although my activities are underground and I have to avoid being arrested.

Q: There are many groups, some of them even in the ruling circles, which are interested in seeing CPT turning to a peaceful line of struggle. Can you discuss the possibility and has CPT ever looked into the question seriously?

A: We are quite interested in unconfirmed reports that the government plans to abrogate the anti-communist act to pave the way for the CPT to turn to a peaceful line of struggle. This does not necessarily mean that such an abrogation would benefit only our party. The anti-communist act is the highest form of infringement on individual rights and freedom and, therefore, we think that if the government has reached the stage of lifting the act, it should also abrogate other acts which infringe upon individual rights and freedom. My ideal situation is one where different political ideologies are recognized in a society.

We have studied the issue and have even formed a sub-committee to pursue the matter. The question being scrutinized is: If the government does abrogate the act, will CPT be ready to form a legally-recognized political party to wage a peaceful line of struggle?

We think that if the government is sincere in lifting the act, then we will be ready for a change. However, for the time being, I think that the party should be flexible in the sense that we should be ready to form a legally-recognized political party wherever there are conditions favourable to peaceful struggle. But at the same time, we must also be ready to switch to armed struggle if and when the conditions disappear. Well, this government might sincerely allow us to wage a peaceful struggle but we cannot be sure that the next government will pursue the same policy. What if the next government revives the policy of harshly repressing our party?

We should not dream that there is a permanent condition for peaceful struggle. Otherwise, the party would be one day caught off-guard, as some other parties have in the past. But we should also seize the opportunity of making use of conditions favourable for peaceful struggle, no matter how brief they may be.

I can say that it entirely depends upon the government, and not the CPT, to determine our line of struggle. We started taking up arms after the government embarked upon a purge. We are not bloodthirsty and are not going to be adamant in adopting an armed struggle without reason.

Q: Do you mean to say that CPT does not renounce peaceful struggle, although it has been forced to pursue armed struggle?

A: Right. We support every form of struggle for justice and democracy as well as a better standard of living for the people.

Q: What do you think are the conditions that could prompt CPT to switch to peaceful struggle?

A: Roughly speaking, it would be sufficient if the present parliamentary system were allowed to continue unabated for a long period. We hope that there will be no military take-over and that the political party system be allowed to grow, until if [as published] is legally recognized... that communism, socialism and the like are acceptable.

Q: You mean a recognition that communism and democracy can co-exist, don't you?

A: Right.

HAN LINANON ON AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

BK130915 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 12 May 84 p 5

[Article by General Han Linanon]

[Excerpts] The current Constitution limits the power of the senators and prohibits permanent government officials from holding political positions. Government officials who want to serve in political posts must first resign. However, some politicians and political parties have called for senators who are concurrently in government service to be eligible for political posts as well. This would permit some government officials to assume political posts so they could join the government and exploit the benefits associated with it. Politicians and political parties advocating such thinking can be regarded as betraying the trust placed in them by the people and destroyers of the democratic system and the national administration.

Why do I oppose government officials holding political posts? I served as a government official for 45 years, advancing from junior officer to the highest military rank. During this time I came into contact with civil servants, police and military officials of all branches, and with people of all circles. This enabled me to see the real cause of the suffering among the people. A cause of the people's suffering is bad officials, be they civil, police, or political officials, who use their authority and positions to bully the people and create injustice. They use their authority directly or indirectly to collude with influential people to amass interests and wealth, which results in business monopolies and exploitation from the national level down to the local level. This in turn has brought poverty to the people, fomented corruption and exploitation by the privileged, and caused social injustice. It has confused the bureaucracy because bad officials are protected, thus demoralizing good officials.

This is what led me to oppose permanent officials being allowed to hold political posts simultaneously. For this reason, the call for amendment of the Constitution to allow permanent officials to hold political posts cannot be accepted by people who cherish democracy. Permanent officials who already are members of the Senate must also not be allowed to hold political posts. Although senators are political officials, they are appointed and, therefore, are not true representatives of the people. At present some senators already hold Cabinet posts, and those who were permanent officials resigned before accepting Cabinet posts in accordance with the Constitution. For this reason, why should we debate this issue any longer.

I wish to appeal to Thai people in every circle to help promote our democratic system toward complete democracy by encouraging good politicians to uphold democratic principles and safeguard the interests of the majority. I appeal to politicians to pride themselves on being elected by the people to help solve the country's problems, through their administration. I appeal to them to help eliminate the dictatorial power which has crept into political circles and to refrain from being the tools of people who wield influence and wealth. This is because being tools of such people will cause politicians to act only for their benefits, not the benefits of the majority. If the economy is monopolized, the country will never reach complete democracy, the people's suffering will never be eliminated, and the revolutionary war will continue to exist because war conditions will not be eliminated.

To conclude, I wish to make clear that I do not oppose amendment of the Constitution if it will improve it and make it fully democratic. To political parties or politicians who seek amendment of the Constitution, I wish to add two ideas: The prime minister must be a member of Parliament and the House president must be the same person as the Parliament president. People throughout the country will cheer if these things can be accomplished.

Parliament President on Change

BK140428 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 May 84 p 1

[By The Chongkhadikit]

[Text] The new president of Parliament believes that the Constitution should be amended to meet changing conditions in the nation's progress towards full democracy. Dr Ukrit Mongkhonnawin, newly elected speaker of the Senate (which makes him president of Parliament), told the BANGKOK POST that the Constitution is "a piece of paper and is not so sacred that it could not be amended."

He said that he had no ambitions for high office, that he did not believe in attaching himself to any powerful person or group, that he was not a member of any political party, and that he was interested in serving only the national interest. He said that he had not known General Athit Kamlang-ek, supreme commander of the Armed Forces and Army commander-in-chief, before he made public statements on democracy and that he did not have any kind of close relationship with him.

However, he added, it was possible that they both had similar ideas of what was good and beneficial for the country. He stressed that the Constitution had to be amended "in line with public opinion and in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Constitution." He said that during the Sarit Thanarat government it was considered necessary for Thailand to have a strong constitution and one was drafted based on the Gaullist constitution. "In France, where a revolution brought about democracy, constitutions have changed a number of times to fit in with circumstances," he noted.

The present Constitution of Thailand was written for a time when it was suitable and the government or MP's would have to consider what amendments to make for the current situation. The Constitution must be dynamic enough for amendments to be made. Dr Ukrit declined to comment on what amendments should be made because of his election as speaker of the Senate. However, he said, "I am not praising them but military rulers have generally acted in a responsible manner, taking into consideration reasons and causes as well as public opinion."

He mentioned that when he spoke critically on various subjects, his views were given fair attention by the military as well as the public. He attacked the so-called "black ribbon" constitution which was introduced when the Thanom Kittikhachon government carried out a coup against itself to reinstitute an authoritarian regime which was later overthrown in the student-led October 1973 uprising. At present, talk in parliamentary circles concerns amendments to divide up province-wide constituencies into smaller districts for election purposes, and to make it possible for permanent officials (military officers or civil servants) to serve in Cabinet or other political posts (at least, if they are also senators).

Dr Ukrit expressed the view that the objective of democracy was to provide the people with happiness and security as well as freedom and that the Constitution should make the attainment of that aim possible. He would like to see measures taken to close the rich-poor gap "not by dragging the rich down to the poverty level but by helping the poor to achieve a higher quality of life."

He would like to see Parliament enact what he called "social legislation," including bills on labour and consumer protection. He did not believe in too many laws of other kinds being proposed for enactment. "We have so many laws already. What we need is enforcement. Are traffic or construction or tax laws being effectively enforced? Let's first take care that the laws that we already have are enforced."

DEFENSE MINISTER VAN TIEN DUNG LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

BK161053 Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Hanoi, May 16 (AFP) -- Vietnamese Defense Minister Van Tien Dung has left Hanoi for Moscow, Western sources here said, prompting wild speculation over the reason for his trip. The length of the visit, which was neither denied or confirmed by Vietnamese sources, was unknown. The visit would fall in the midst of reported concentrations of Chinese troops along the 1,200-kilometer (720 mile) Sino-Vietnamese border following exchanges of fire there by both sides since early April.

Some diplomats said General Van, who reportedly left for Moscow yesterday, could have gone to ask for additional arms in light of the prolonged border tension. Others said that Thailand's planned purchase of F-16 fighter jets from the United States may have caused Vietnam to seek similar planes from the Soviet Union. Others said he may want to "congratulate" personally the Soviet Union, Vietnam's principal ally, for delaying the visit of Soviet First Vice-Premier Ivan Arkhipov to China planned for this month. One source said Mr. Arkhipov's visit "could not have been more poorly timed" for Vietnam as the Vietnamese and Chinese had been exchanging fire over their border since April 2.

One source said that while U.S. President Ronald Reagan's visit to Beijing may have been one reason for Moscow's delaying Mr Arkhipov's tour, the Soviets also took into account Vietnamese "pressure" in making the decision. Mr Arkhipov would have been the first high-level Soviet official to visit China in 20 years. Also some sources pointed out that Gen. Van's visit succeeded by several days the first Soviet-Vietnamese military maneuvers from the southern Vietnamese port of Haiphong and the arrival of several top Soviet officers here. Others pointed out that the visit falls as the annual Vietnamese dry season offensive against resistance guerrillas in Cambodia was virtually finished and Vietnam could focus on the reported Chinese troop concentration of about 300,000 men on Hanoi's northern border.

If the Sino-Vietnamese tension increases, Hanoi could fall back on a military clause of Article Six of the friendship and cooperation treaty it signed with the Soviet Union in 1978. The article calls for "consultations" between the two in case of attack on either by a third country. However, at the height of the last open Sino-Vietnamese conflict of February-March 1979, Hanoi did not invoke the clause.

COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS 100 PRC SOLDIERS KILLED

BK161108 Hong Kong AFP in English 1103 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Hanoi, May 16 (AFP) -- Vietnamese troops killed at least 100 Chinese soldiers yesterday after a fresh Chinese incursion into the Vietnamese border Province of Ha Tuyen, a Vietnamese communique said today. Chinese armed forces fired more than 6,000 shells of varying sizes in the province against hills identified as 1,558, 1,387, 1,427, and 1,030, it said.

The Vietnamese communique said that "the Chinese sent an infantry regiment from the military zone of Kunming" in the Chinese Province of Yunnan against Hill 1,030, but Hanoi's troops "punished the Chinese aggressors, annihilating at least 100 enemies." China also fired several thousand shells yesterday into two other Vietnamese border provinces, Cao Bang and Lang Son, the communique said, adding that the firing had merely damaged property.

(Meanwhile in Beijing, the official Chinese news agency reported that Chinese frontier guards killed a number of Vietnamese troops in a counter-attack yesterday against the "invaders" in Yunnan. The Vietnamese suffered heavy losses and some of their positions were destroyed in yesterday's action, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) said today. Countless Vietnamese shells have fallen on frontier villages in the province in the last three weeks, destroying 20 houses on Monday, NCNA added. Also on Monday, Chinese forces repulsed three Vietnamese attacks on Hill 1019, it said. The Chinese say that since they retaliated with shelling the Vietnamese frontier violations that began last month, they have suffered at least 40 casualties against hundreds for the Vietnamese.)

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

BK130852 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Ambassador Le Kim Chung, deputy chief of the Vietnamese permanent representation to the United Nations, in a statement made during the 9 May session of the UN Disarmament Committee, clearly pointed out that the more dangerous the world situation is, the greater the effort peoples of all nations should make to promote peace and disarmament.

Ambassador Le Kim Chung approved of the view expressed by the representatives of several countries in their statements that the current international situation is a great cause for concern. He stressed that the most warlike circles of imperialism are the ones who must bear full responsibility for this situation. After denouncing the United States for increasing its military budget to a record level -- \$250 billion in 1984 -- and feverishly escalating its arms race efforts, he pointed out: The United States is vigorously pursuing the policy of sabotaging detente, seeking military superiority and world domination by starting to deploy its intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, increasing the number of military bases, and blatantly interfering in several places of the world.

Ambassador Le Kim Chung denounced U.S. cooperation in the domain of nuclear weapons with the South African racists and Beijing reactionaries, who have styled themselves the NATO of the East. He stressed: Vietnam and other Asian and Pacific countries will have to heighten their vigilance since the Beijing expansionists are intensifying their collusion with the United States and various militarist and reactionary forces in Southeast Asia and threatening to use force to achieve their hegemonist aims in Southeast Asia.

After declaring that Vietnam supports the peace proposals put forth by the socialist countries to ease tension and eliminate the use of force in international relations, Ambassador Le Kim Chung emphasized: The Indochinese countries have on several occasions proposed a dialogue with the ASEAN countries to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Vietnam, together with the socialist, nonaligned, and peace- and justice-loving countries, will do its best to bring the session of the Disarmament Committee to a successful conclusion.

BA YI CITED ON REAGAN'S STATEMENTS IN PRC

OW131312 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The Chinese clandestine radio station Ba Yi on 10 May 1984 urged the Chinese people to beware of Reagan's statements made during his China visit. This station said: When dealing with Reagan's China visit, the press and radio and television stations of various countries have realized that through this visit, the relations between China and Western countries have become even closer, whereas the relations between China and socialist countries have become increasingly loose.

As remarked by some people, Reagan's visit to China during the time of the U.S. presidential election was but a move to seek more votes. Chinese commentators have shared this remark.

In fact, it was abnormal that Reagan, a well-known anticommunist and antisocialist fellow and a pal of Taiwan, suddenly uttered words of warm friendship with China.

Radio Ba Yi pointed out: Reagan began his political career with his anticommunism. Over the past several decades, he has voiced only insults, not a single sweet statement. Previously, Reagan made the cruelest criticism of China, but during his recent 6-day visit to China, he has incessantly praised China's policy and leaders. From his praise, one can see clearly what is beneficial to the United States. For instance, Reagan's praise of China's open-door policy and market expansion will create conditions for the American capitalists to make commercial investments and to instill the capitalistic lifestyle in China.

The station concluded: We should not be happy over the praise because it originated with Reagan, the common enemy of the revolutionary people in the world, who is frenziedly opposing communism and socialism.

NHAN DAN SCORES WEINBERGER'S JAPAN, ROK VISITS

OW130937 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 13 -- In a commentary today on U.S. Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger's freshly concluded trip to South Korea and Japan, NHAN DAN denounces Weinberger as having ceaselessly mentioned a "threat" from the Soviet Union in order to encourage the South Korean and Japanese authorities to speed up the arms race. The paper quotes Weinberger as reiterating in Seoul the U.S. military commitment to South Korea, which means continuing to maintain 40,000 U.S. troops there and increasing U.S. military aid to South Korea. In Tokyo, the paper says, Weinberger underlined the need to intensify the U.S.-Japan military alliance with a view to instigating the Nakasone administration to adopt a defence buildup plan for 1986-90. Repeating the bellicose and aggressive contentions made by U.S. President Reagan in Beijing recently about the Pacific strategic, Weinberger made blunt remarks about the necessity to ensure closer security ties between the U.S., Japan, China and South Korea.

The paper continues: "The U.S. is planning to convert both Japan and South Korea into U.S. nuclear bases. The Japanese militarist circles want to play a bigger military role in Northeast Asia and the Pacific, so they are tying Japan to the U.S. Pacific strategy and playing the role of a NATO member... They are actively taking part in the global counter-revolutionary strategy of U.S. imperialists against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the socialist community, against national independence and peace in Asia and the world as a whole."

"The U.S. and Beijing's scheme to cause confrontation and new conflicts in Asia, the stepping-up of the militarization of Japan, the intensification of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea counter revolutionary strategic alliance, all this constitutes a grave danger to peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific," the paper points out.

"Uniting with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and the other socialist countries and progressive forces in the world, the Vietnamese people resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists who are colluding with the Beijing expansionists to carry out their policy of confrontation, arms race, pressure and crude intervention in the internal affairs of other countries" NHAN DAN concludes.

TRAN QUYNH RECEIVES KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION

OW120413 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11 -- Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received at the government guest house the visiting delegation of the Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of Kampuchea led by Chan Phin, secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (P.R.P.K.) and minister of finance. Present on the occasion was Chu Tam Thuc, alternate member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and minister of finance.

Vice-Chairman Tran Quynh highly hailed the great achievements recorded in the past five years of revival under the correct leadership of the P.R.P.K. headed by President Heng Samrin. He wished for constant development of cooperation and mutual assistance between the finance services of the two countries.

For his part, Kampuchean Minister of Finance Chan Phin expressed his sincere thanks to the Communist Party, the Government and people of Vietnam, and the Vietnamese finance service in particular, for their precious assistance to the Kampuchean revolution.

Also today, an agreement on financial cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea was signed by Chu Tam Thuc and Chan Phin. The signing was witnessed by Vice-Chairman Tran Quynh; Vice-Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau and Kampuchean Ambassador to Vietnam Sieng Saran.

LPRP DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO HANOI

OW120430 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 11 -- A delegation of the Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and Administrative Committee of Vientiane arrived here Thursday for a visit to Hanoi. The delegation is led by Khambou Soumisai, member of the L.P.R.P. C.C., deputy secretary of the Vientiane Party Committee and chairman of the Administrative Committee.

It discussed with a delegation of the Hanoi Party and People's Committees a cooperation plan for 1984-85 between the two twinning cities. A reception was given here this evening by the host committees in honour of the Vientiane delegation. Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom was present on the occasion.

VIENTIANE DELEGATION VISITS HO CHI MINH CITY

OW151836 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15 -- A delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] and administrative committee of Vientiane arrived in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday on a visit at the invitation of the Ho Chi Minh City party and people's committees.

The delegation is led by Khambou Soumisai, member of the LPRP CC, deputy secretary of the Vientiane party committee and chairman of the city administrative committee. In the afternoon of May 14, the delegation visited the Ho Chi Minh memorial site at the Nha Rong wharf (in Saigon harbour) where Nguyen Ai Quoc (who later became President Ho Chi Minh) left the country in 1911 to go abroad to seek a way to national salvation. In the evening of the same day, Ho Chi Minh City Mayor Mai Chi Tho had a cordial talk with Khambou Soumisai and his party.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS SCIENCE PACT WITH USSR

OW151844 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 15 -- A meeting was held in Moscow yesterday to mark the 25th anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet agreement on scientific and technical cooperation. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

Among those present on the meeting's presidium were G.I. Marchuk, member of the CPSU Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology; Academic V.M. Kudinov, vice-chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and president of the Soviet section of the Soviet-Vietnamese Intergovernmental Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Le Quy An, vice-chairman of the Vietnam State Commission for Science and Technology; and Vietnamese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem.

Addressing the meeting, Academic G.I. Kudinov briefed the audience on the Soviet Union's devoted assistance to Vietnam over the past 25 years in building scientific research establishments and personnel training. He highlighted notable results of many joint research projects conducted by Soviet and Vietnamese scientists in service of national development in each country. He expressed profound concern over China's intensified war acts against Vietnam since early April. "The Soviet people sternly condemn Beijing's armed provocations against Vietnam and strongly demand that it stop immediately all these acts," he said, adding that the Soviet Union believes that the Vietnamese people will firmly defend their national independence and sovereignty.

Taking the floor, Le Quy An thanked the party, the government and people of the Soviet Union for their great and effective assistance to Vietnam in developing sciences and technology, in the training of scientific workers in particular. He extolled the considerable achievements recorded by the two countries in scientific and technical cooperation over the past two and a half decades.

LEADERS VISIT HO CHI MINH TRAIL PHOTO EXHIBIT

OW141918 Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 14 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, visited the exhibition on the Ho Chi Minh Trail at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre here Sunday. With Le Duan was General Chu Huy Man, political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee and director of the Vietnamese People's Army General Political department. He toured all pavilions showing relics and pictures of fighters on the strategic road named after the late president along the Truong Son Range (the Indochinese cordillera) 25 years ago.

For 16 years, the Ho Chi Minh Trail had played a crucial role as supply route from North to South Vietnam and in the national salvation fight of Laos and Kampuchea. From a single footpath it had ramified into a network with five longitudinal and 21 transversal roads totalling 16,000 kilometres (ten thousand miles) [as received] in length. During the anti-U.S. resistance, the Ho Chi Minh Trail witnessed Vietnam's most ruthless confrontation with the American imperialists' war of destruction.

Van Tien Dung

BK120948 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and defense minister, recently viewed the Ho Chi Minh Trail photo exhibition. He was accompanied by Lieutenant General Bui Phung, vice defense minister, and by Lieutenant General Pham Ngoc Dau, deputy head of the General Political Department. Major General Hoang Tra, deputy head of the General Logistics Department and chief of the exhibition organization committee, showed the senior general and his accompanying generals around the various pavillions presenting many valuable photos, sand tables, and materials.

The senior general attentively viewed Uncle Ho's statue in the middle of the exhibition room and the photo showing President To pointing to the trail originating from Khe Ho when he was personally charging the People's Armed Forces with the mission of opening the historic trail.

The senior general was deeply moved upon seeing a boulder that had been moved from the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The boulder was worn out through the long years of anti-U.S. struggle but the stamina of our combatants' will remains the same. The senior general commended the cadres, combatants, and other personnel of the organization committee and other sectors and units involved for having exerted much effort to collect the necessary data and documents, quickly organizing the exhibition, and promptly serving the people, cadres, and combatants on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory and the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Ho Chi Minh trail.

LE DUC THO VISITS QUAN DOI NHAN DAN OFFICE

OW131527 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu Victory, Comrade Le Duc Tho, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, recently called at the office of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN where he had a cordial get-together with its cadres and correspondents. Also present was Lieutenant General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the Party Central Committee and deputy head of the VPA General Political Department.

In a joyful, cordial, and warm atmosphere, Comrade Le Duc tho solicitously inquired from the cadres and correspondents about many issues, the lives and feelings of the Armed Forces, and the professional activities of the editorial staff members. He urged them to develop the VPA's heroic tradition built up under the party's leadership and the fine tradition of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, which has existed for over 40 years, and to better serve its readers in the Armed Forces and in the entire country in order to be worthy journalists and combatants who have stayed close to the troops and the people. He stressed the need to properly solve the closely related problems of the troops' morale, thoughts, combativeness, and lives. To contribute positively to solving these problems, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN should stay close to our troops. He urged the editorial staff members to understand properly and to manage the material and spiritual lives of the organ's personnel, develop everyone's spirit of collective mastery and innovations, and strive to overcome all difficulties concerning their lives and give practical help to them so that they can enthusiastically and satisfactorily discharge all tasks assigned to them.

MALAYSIAASEAN 'WILLING' TO SUPERVISE KAMPUCHEAN ELECTION

BK150748 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Malaysia has urged the United Nations to get Vietnam's views on the holding of election in Kampuchea, which the world body has long called for, to bring about peace in the troubled area.

The deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mr Abdul Kadir Sheikh Fadzir, has said Malaysia and its ASEAN partners are willing to supervise election, which will allow the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny. He was speaking to newsmen after meeting the UN secretary general's special representative, Mr Rafiuddin Ahmed, in Kuala Lumpur. The deputy minister said the United Nations has a role to play in finding a political solution in Kampuchea. He said he had asked Mr Rafiuddin, who will be making a 3-day visit to Hanoi, to gauge how Vietnamese leaders feel about holding election in Kampuchea.

VOPM REPORTS FIGHTING AGAINST THAI TROOPS

BK141517 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 12 May 84

[Battle report: "Our Army Annihilated over 90 Attacking Enemy Troops in an Operation Against a 2-Week 'Surround and Destroy' Campaign "]

[Text] At the request of the Malaysian reactionary government, southern Thai military authorities launched the so-called "Peaceful South-8403" operation from 15 April against our bases in the east and northeastern Kedah-Thai border area with the cooperation of Malaysian reactionary troops, ignoring the interests and wishes of the various nationalities in the border region who long for a peaceful and tranquil life.

They intend to destroy the strength of our troops and force us to surrender. However, the commanders and troops of the various units of our Army, who are operating in that area, did not bow to the attacking enemy troops. They resolutely upheld the party principle, which says: If the enemy does not attack, we will not attack; if we are attacked, we will not hesitate to retaliate.

We have dealt a severe blow to the enemy troops who dared to enter the forest area. On the afternoon of 15 April, a Thai military unit departed from a village in the eastern Kedah-Thai border area, heading toward a temporary camp of Army unit, located at the edge of a forest. Halfway there, the enemy troops accidentally came across a group of our comrades who were on their way to carry out their task in the village. Alert and with initiative, our comrades fired first at the enemy troops, killing one and wounding two. The following day, the Thai troops entered the temporary camp of our troops and camped there. In order to deal a blow to the attacking enemy troops, a combat unit of our Army shelled the camp with mortar barrages, killing or wounding a number of enemy troops around 1300 on 20 April.

On the evening of 24 April, after encountering various difficulties, a Thai Army unit entered a camp which had just been evacuated by a unit of our troops in the eastern Kedah-Thai border. About 0300 on 25 April, a combat unit of our Army secretly penetrated into an adjacent area and opened fire at the enemy moving inside the camp, annihilating a number of them. On the evening of 26 April after 2200, our comrades penetrated swiftly and cleverly into the camp and threw hand grenades at enemy troops sleeping in dormitories, killing five and wounding two. The enemy troops became terrified upon hearing the explosions and had to spend a sleepless night. They fired their weapons at any suspicious moving object.

After 0900 on 26 April, a reconnaissance unit of our troops came across an attacking enemy unit in the forest. Our comrades, who were fully alert, detected the enemy troops first. After taking cover, they immediately opened fire at the enemy. They wounded several Thai troops in the encounter.

The operation launched by southern Thai military troops in the northeastern Kedah-Thai border region, where our troops carry out their operations, has upset the enemy. On 24 April, a camp which had been evacuated by a unit of our troops was occupied by Thai troops. They felled trees in the camp after having camped there. In order to deal a heavy blow to the attacking enemy troops, a combat unit of our Army secretly penetrated into the vicinity of the camp after 1800 on 27 April. After carrying out careful reconnaissance, our comrades opened fire with rifles and M-79 mortars at the sleeping rooms of the enemy troops. The Thai troops, upset from the attack, returned fire 5 minutes later. Our troops succeeded in killing or wounding a dozen enemy soldiers in this encounter.

Until 30 April, our troops fought the enemy in six encounters -- two direct encounters and four ambushes. Besides that, a number of attacking enemy soldiers who stepped on landmines planted in several places by our troops were also killed or wounded. According to a preliminary estimate, our Army annihilated over 90 attacking enemy troops during the operation against the 2-week "surround and destroy" campaign.

BRIEFS

WAR EXERCISES WITH AUSTRALIA -- About 1,000 Australian and Malaysian soldiers are participating in a 9-day war exercise codenamed "Harigaru 8," which is aimed at testing their skills in conventional warfare and in improving the technique and strategy. The exercise is currently being held in the Kuala Pilah district of Negeri Sembilan state. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 9 May 84 BK]

SINGAPORE

INDONESIAN DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS GOH CHOK TONG

BK101419 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] The Indonesian minister for defense and security, Mr Poniman, is in Singapore for a 4-day visit. This morning, Mr Poniman called on the defense minister and second minister for health, Mr Goh Chok Tong, at the Ministry of Defense. Mr Goh and Mr Poniman discussed matters of mutual interest in their meeting. Also present were the acting communications minister and minister of state for defense, Dr Yeo Ning Hong, and other Indonesian and Singapore officials.

AIRPORT ALERT FOR 'LEBANESE TERRORISTS' REPORTED

BK120813 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Singapore, May 12 (AFP) -- Fears of the possible arrival of Lebanese terrorists reported to be fanning out in Asia have prompted security checks to be tightened at Singapore's international airport, airport sources said today. They said that intelligence officers knew the identity of five Lebanese mercenaries who were believed to be plotting sabotage in certain Asian cities. Police refused comment.

RADIO GIVES 'UNOFFICIAL' ELECTION RETURNS

HK150029 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Here are the latest partial, unofficial returns from yesterday's Batasan elections:

In Pasay City (Meritez), KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan], 88,079; (Elidejo), UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], 72,148.

In Makati, (Giyite), KBL, 84,028; Manotoc, UNIDO, 83,893.

In Mandaluyon-San Juan, Gonzales, UNIDO, 50,036; Zamora, KBL, 30,117.

In Marikina-Pasig, (Delaplaz), UNIDO, 8,945; Sanchez, UNIDO, 7,803; Fernando, KBL, 3,754; (Floro), KBL, 3,336.

In Manila, Kalaw, UNIDO, 21,225; Lopez, UNIDO, 20,179; Tolentino, KBL, 16,469; Lina, UNIDO, 13,294; Barber, KBL, 13,285.

In Caloocan, (Logmez), UNIDO, 119,152; Martinez, UNIDO, 101,006; Teodoro, KBL, 88,560; (Sider), KBL, 80,952.

In Cavite, Virata, KBL, 156,129; (Delagon), UNIDO, 111,373; Benitez, UNIDO, 104,993.

In the province of Bulacan, Mercado, UNIDO, 120,136; Hipolito, KBL, 103,412; Ople, KBL, 101,220; Natividad, KBL, 88,751; [word indistinct], UNIDO, 77,300; Cruz, independent, 70,756; (Veratia), KBL, 67,691.

In Pangasinan, (Acmayane), independent, 50,325; Cendana, KBL, 42,205; Estrella, KBL, 37,782; (Reyne), UNIDO, 27,091; Sison, UNIDO, 25,290; (Lillora), KBL, 23,592; Demetria, UNIDO, 22,971; Montemayor, KBL, 20,304; (Devera), KBL, 20,081.

In Ilocos Norte, Manotoc, KBL, 162,146; (Raquiza), KBL, 132,544; Romero, independent, 20,994; (Samonte), UNIDO, 105.

In Maguindanao, Pendatun, KBL, 29,293; (Santumalon), 23,801; (Litasan), KBL, 18,848; (Sigsuat), UNIDO, 18,742; (Glas), Pilipino Democratic Party-Laban, 10,771; (Fernand), independent-KBL, 7,967.

Report on Results, Trends

HK160043 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The Kilusang Bagong Lipunan [KBL] has started to overcome the opposition in the Batasan elections in the provinces, and unofficial results show the KBL candidates are firmly in control of 100 seats in the 183-seat Batasan. In Metro Manila, however, the opposition is maintaining its comfortable lead over administration candidates.

Provincial victories by the KBL overcame the early lead posted by the opposition candidates in Metro Manila and other urban areas. As of last night [15 May], partial returns from over 84,000 voting centers indicated a strong KBL showing in 6 regions.

At least nine Cabinet ministers had established comfortable margins over their rivals. The ruling party bets appeared to have the edge in the Ilocos region, Cagayan Valley, southern Tagalog, eastern and central Visayas, and eastern Mindanao. In Metro Manila, opposition and independent candidates appeared to have won 15 out of 21 seats, with the KBL candidates getting 6 slots.

In opposition bailiwick Cebu, the KBL candidates were heading for a sweep of six assembly seats, but in Cebu City two opposition candidates had an edge over their KBL rivals. Similarly, the KBL bets, headed by Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez, were also heading for a sweep in the five contested Batasan seats for Leyte.

The KBL party was leading in the following regions: eastern Mindanao, 8 to 2; central Visayas, 10 to 4; central Luzon, 10 to 5; eastern Visayas, 9 to 1; and western Mindanao, 6 to 4.

The regions where the opposition had a slim edge were: southern Mindanao, 4 to 5; and western Visayas, 8 to 9.

Among the Cabinet members who are likely to make it are Prime Minister Cesar Virata, Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, Foreign Minister Manuel Collantes, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, Information Minister Gregorio Cendana, Labor Minister Blas Ople, Public Works Minister Jesus Hipolito, Agrarian Reform Minister Conrado Estrella, and Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras.

In Cavite, Prime Minister Cesar Virata topped the polling, with 270,226 votes, followed by independent candidate Helena Benitez, with 188,660 votes, based on unofficial final returns. Ministers Cendana and Estrella were in second and third positions in Pangasinan. Way ahead of his closest rivals, by close to 100,000 votes, independent bet (Victor Akbayame) was fazing the 17 candidates for Pangasinan's 5 assembly seats. Minister Aspiras and his KBL running mate, Victor Ortega, were well ahead of their closest contenders for La Union's two seats. Minister Enrile and his two running mates made a clean sweep of Cagayan as of 1600 yesterday. Enrile gathered 170,000 votes, (Carag) 156,162 and (A. Reyno) 119,891.

The two KBL candidates in Tarlac, home province of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr, won the Batasan seats, based on complete but unofficial returns from 16 of the 17 municipalities in Tarlac. Assemblywoman Mercedes Teodoro and Governor Homobono Sawig, both of the KBL, garnered 195,925 and 147,516 votes respectively.

In Negros Oriental, two of three KBL bets are assured of victory, based on the unofficial returns. The two KBL candidates assured of victory are Emilio Masias and Andreas Bustamente.

MARCOS COMMENTS ON ELECTION ON AMERICAN TV

HK160023 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0000 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] First in the news, President Marcos has corrected the impression of the United States that the opposition parties in the Philippines won a majority of the seats in the regular National Assembly elections. The president made this correction in a live interview yesterday via satellite by three major American television networks and Cable and News Network. The interview was conducted by Diane Sawyer of "Morning Newsline," Jane Pauley from the NBC "Today" show, Kathleen Sullivan from "Good Morning, America" of ABC, and (Ralph Lee) and (Pat Harvey) of Cable and News Network.

The president told the American media the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] would win about 140 of the 183 Batasan seats and therefore will be able to continue with its policies and program of government. The president said the opposition may have won in some cities like Manila, Quezon City, Cebu, Cagayan de Oro, Zamboanga, and one or two provinces, but that the KBL won in the countryside. In the same interview the president was asked about the country's economy. He said the country's economy has turned around and is returning to normal. He explained that exports had increased by some 4 percent during the first quarter of the year. The country has been able to bring in raw materials. The black market rate has been kept close to the official rate.

MARCOS REMARKS ON ELECTIONS ON NATIONAL TV

OW160145 [Editorial Report] Quezon City RPN Television Network in English at 2300 GMT on 15 May, carries the "Pilipino edition" of its "newswatch" program. Conducted mostly in Tagalog, the program includes a recorded English-language interview by unidentified reporters with Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. Marcos is shown in front of a microphone with caption on the screen identifying him as "Ferdinand Marcos, Philippine president."

Marcos says: "The cities are volatile because the cities have been reached by the Western media, which has often been very critical of my administration, because even our own media, which reaches the cities, has been engaged often in oversensationalism and even in wrong reporting, and this is so also of the Western media." As Marcos speaks the caption changes to read "Live 7:22 EDT Manila."

Marcos continues: "The cities are sending (?me a) message that our information campaign has failed. That's all, the cities..."

An unidentified female voice interrupts at this point asking: "What do you intend to do about that?"

Marcos then says: "The cities are sending me a message to the effect that the media has certainly succeeded in turning some of our people against us. And this is, this has been going on for about 9 months, ever since the Aquino slaying, ever since the economic crisis. What do I intend to do about it? I'm going to engage in some kind of information campaign too."

"These election results also indicate that there is no attempt of the government to cheat or turn the results, change the results, and I am certain that this will be for the good of everybody," Marcos concludes.

AFP REPORTS WIDE CONFUSION IN BALLOT COUNTING

OW160608 Hong Kong AFP in English 0352 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 16 (AFP) -- Confusion today surrounded ballot counting for the Philippine general election after President Ferdinand Marcos claimed outright victory for his ruling party while an independent poll-watching body presented a conflicting picture. Manila newspapers quoted Mr. Marcos as saying that his New Society Movement (KBL) party had retained "a preponderant majority" in the new 200-seat National Assembly in Monday's vote. "The opposition won 40 to 45 seats, and the majority party now 138 or 148 seats in the National Assembly, take one or two either way," Mr. Marcos reportedly said in an interview broadcast on U.S. television Tuesday. Mr. Marcos is to appoint 17 members of the Assembly.

His statement conflicted with returns released by the National Movement for Free Elections (Namfrel), a citizens' group helping the official Commission on Elections (Comelec) monitor the polls.

Namfrel said that as of 10 a.m. (0200 GMT) today and on the basis of 54.8 per cent of average returns from 10 of the country's 13 regions, the KBL was ahead in 81 seats, the opposition in 73, and independents in 14. The trend in 15 seats was still undetermined, Namfrel said. Yesterday, Namfrel had combined opposition and independent candidates ahead in 91 seats and the KBL leading in 79. Namfrel said that the 14 independents included KBL members disowned by Mr. Marcos.

Press reports said the basis for the claim that the KBL it [as received] was leading nationwide was not mentioned, but it appeared to be based on an unofficial Comelec tabulation.

Noting that the opposition had won in some large cities, Mr Marcos was quoted as saying, "but in the countryside we have won."

In Metropolitan Manila, where a close race had been expected for 21 contested seats, Namfrel said today that on the basis of 80 per cent of returns, the opposition was ahead in 15 seats, the KBL in 5 and 1 seat was undecided.

MARCOS URGES SPEEDED-UP VOTE COUNTING

HK160057 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The president said last night [15 May] the KBL (Kilusang Bagong Lipunan) will remain a majority in the Batasan despite the gains made by the opposition in the elections. The president also urged the Comelec [Commission on Elections] to speed up the counting of votes. He said this will allay anxieties that may be caused by delays in the canvassing, no matter how justifiable.

The president also said that the apparent opposition surge in Metro Manila was not unexpected. Speaking to reporters, the president said, we have always known the opposition would win in certain areas, though we were not sure of the magnitude. The president said Manila had been traditionally oppositionist, and the results only showed it reverted to form.

In related developments, the Comelec has suspended the canvassing of all election returns from 15 towns of Nueva Viscaya. Officer-in-charge (Leonzio Pagulayan) said the suspension was in answer to a complaint filed by opposition candidate lawyer (Fericco Serapin) on the composition of the provincial board of canvassers. The report said no official returns will be recorded until the Comelec resolves the protest.

The canvassing of election returns from 190 voting centers in 15 towns of Ifugao was also suspended by the Comelec due to the tense political situation. Reports to the election center in Cagayan said the military has been instructed to take action to defuse the situation.

SALVADOR LAUREL HOLDS MANILA PRESS CONFERENCE

BK151358 Hong Kong AFP in English 1345 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 15 (AFP) -- Opposition chief Salvador Laurel today called on President Ferdinand Marcos to "respect the will of the people" as preliminary and unofficial returns pointed to a surprise lead for the opposition and independent candidates in the Philippine general election.

"I am warning the powers that be to respect the will of the people or national reconciliation will not be possible," he told a press conference here.

Mr Laurel, whose United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) led the opposition challenge against the ruling KBL party in yesterday's polls, had earlier today warned the president that he would face "the total radicalization of our people" if he did not order his men to stop tampering in the vote counting. With about 40 per cent of all returns in, opposition and independent candidates were leading in 91 seats and President Marcos' New Society Movement (KBL) in 79 seats. No data was available on the 13 remaining contested seats.

Mr Laurel said the opposition's strong showing meant that "the city of Manila (where UNIDO was ahead in 15 seats and KBL in the remaining six) and the entire country want change." "We challenged their stand on performance and they performed miserably," he added. "Performance" had been President Marcos' battlecry during the campaign, a reference to his administration's achievements in the agriculture, social and energy fields.

Mr Laurel refused to discuss the opposition's future plans, saying only that UNIDO and its allies, including PDP-Laban -- the party of assassinated opposition chief Benigno Aquino -- would oppose the abuse of the government in the new 200-seat assembly and would seek a repeal of "all repressive laws." He added: "We can tie the hands of the president to prevent the Batasan (Assembly) from being dissolved," a possibility under President Marcos' decree-making powers which the opposition also wants to see repealed.

On reports which could not be confirmed at this time, that Imelda Marcos, the powerful wife of the president, had conceded defeat in the election, the opposition chief said: "I am glad to hear that. I think that would be a very nice gesture." But he added: "We don't want to talk about any coalition government in case we get a majority."

Meanwhile, about 500 jubilant opposition supporters, carrying placards and torches, marched peacefully past Manila Cathedral. They were led by ex-Senator Eva Estrada Kalaw and Nel Lopez, two of the five UNIDO candidates in the lead for the capital's six stakes.

Later, Mr. Laurel led more than 1,000 opposition followers, branding lighted torches and "fight" placards into two government offices demanding that the official canvass of Monday's elections be "speedy and honest." The demonstrators chanted the patriotic song "Bayan Ko" ("My Country") after they were assured the count would be "in the people's interest."

Reports about the watchdog Commission on Elections, Comelec, possibly "doctoring" the results swept opposition circles and immediately drew hundreds of opposition followers to the Comelec offices and the City Hall of Manila where canvassing was going on.

Some of the placards read "For every vote a victory", "Count our votes,", "Stop the fraud" "Our vote is our only wealth," "If democracy works, communism fails." Most of the placards however read "Laban" or "Fight."

FORMER COMELEC CHAIRMAN WINS FOR UNIDO IN PARANAQUE

HK151106 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] District canvassers have officially proclaimed former Comelec [Commission on Elections] Chairman Jaime Ferrer of the UNIDO Party [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] as assemblyman for Paranaque, Las Pinas District. The proclamation was also confirmed by Roque Abello, assistant Comelec director of the national capital region. Ferrer won over his opponent, Postmaster General Froilo Goles of the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan], by more than [words indistinct] votes.

COMELEC CHAIRMAN SCORES UNOFFICIAL RESULTS

OW151329 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Excerpt] The Commission on Elections [Comelec] has vowed to look into all reported poll irregularities and violent incidents, particularly in the town of Muntinlupa. We have more from David Nye:

[Begin Nye recording] Comelec Chairman Vicente Santiago Jr said that no other area in the metropolis was affected by alleged fraud and acts of violence in yesterday's elections as much as the town of Muntinlupa. He said that harrassment was reported in several voting centers while three persons were killed at the Poblacion Elementary School. While these reports remain unclear, Santiago said military elements would look into them immediately.

[Begin Santiago recording] These matters have generally been committed by terrorists, so I suppose that the military authorities are the ones who are going after those persons responsible for committing violence and snatching of ballots and ballot boxes. [end Santiago recording]

Meanwhile, UNIDO candidate from Muntinlupa-Taguig-Pateros (Damos Flores) said that irregularities in yesterday's electoral process disrupted what could have been a clean and peaceful process.

On partial, unofficial results which have been announced by various civic organizations, including Namfrel, Santiago said that people should not be deceived by these returns because they are unconfirmed surveys and may not necessarily reflect the final official results which the poll body is expected to come up with in a few days. [end Nye recording]

AFP: CORAZON AQUINO REMARKS ON ELECTIONS

OW160616 Hong Kong AFP in English 0548 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 16 (AFP) -- The widow of assassinated Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino today said President Ferdinand Marcos' "money, guns and political machine" were no match for a people defying his "dictatorship" in the May 14 parliamentary polls. Corazon Aquino, in a post-election message broadcast by the Roman Catholic Radio Veritas, said the people had "voted for the rebirth of democracy" for which her husband died last August 21.

She said that the election results -- partial, unofficial returns show the moderate opposition leading the ruling party -- were a "second vindication" for her husband. The first was Mr. Aquino's funeral attended by an estimated two million persons, she said. "The power of the people is no longer just a hoax, or a myth or a piece of rhetoric, but a (?profound) reality," she said.

According to the government, Mr Aquino was slain by a communist gunman who (?then was) almost instantly killed by the opposition leader's military escorts. The opposition and the Aquino family hold the government directly responsible.

PC CHIEF RAMOS REPORTS ON ELECTION VIOLENCE

OW150827 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 0607 GMT 15 May 84

[Interview on the "Pollwatch '84" program with chief of the Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police [PC-INP] Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, at the RPN Television, Channel 9 studio in Manila on 15 May -- recorded]

[Text] [In progress] ...as far as peace and order are concerned. Picking it up from our report to our people and to the media, as of 1900 last night our tally so far is now 91 [words indistinct] integrated National Police side and 16 on the part of the CPP-NPA [Communist Party of the Philippines-New People's Army] for a total of 91; 24 have been wounded. However, we still consider this to be a much lower level of violence as compared to previous elections. For instance, in 1971, which were our local elections for mayors and governors in this country, a total of 335 persons were killed and 272 wounded during the election period.

We also have recorded so far a total of some 211 ballot boxes snatched in an estimated 115 barangays just before and during 14 May. However, this compares very favorably with the ballot box snatching incidents during the 27 January 1984 plebiscite wherein we recorded some 469 ballot box incidents in roughly 250 barangays. In any case the number of barangays where the incidents have take place during the 14 May elections or just before constitute less than 1/2 of of 1 percent of our total 42,000 barangays throughout the whole country.

And so on the part of the PC-INP, I still maintain that we have been able to keep the level of violence at a very manageable level. The number of government casualties here -- and these are mostly Philippine Constabulary and Philippine Army as well as a few from the Integrated National Police and the civilian home defense forces -- these are mostly due to the exposure of our men in uniform in remote areas or in very isolated communities while performing their election duties. As you well know, the mission of the members of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the Integrated National Police as election deputies is to protect the electoral process by providing security through paraphernalia to the members of the [words indistinct] election committees, the election returns and the election canvass results. And while the voting itself has been completed, we continue to have a very vital mission of helping to secure the ballot boxes and the results of the counting and of the canvass of the votes in the cities and the provinces of this country, and this is the main emphasis now that we are pressing in our directives to our troops in the field today, the day after the elections, to make sure that the security of the ballot boxes and the returns as well as the personnel involved in the electoral process continues to be as effective as in the past.

COLUMNIST ON POLL INDELIBLE INK 'HOAX'

HK160203 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 15 May 84 p 4

["The Jaywalker" column by Arturo A. Borjal: "The Indelible Ink Fiasco"]

[Excerpt] The Commission on Elections' indelible ink turned out to be the "biggest hoax" in yesterday's political exercise. It was supposed to stay on a voter's finger for at least 24 hours, many discovered that hard rubbing with ordinary soap and water could erase it in a few minutes. Whoever devised this joke should be unmasked and prosecuted.

Officials of the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections [Namfrel] have vowed to get to the bottom of the indelible ink fiasco. What's mystifying is that even the State Department of the United State Government had guaranteed that the ink was fool-proof. Did the ink manufacturer play a cruel joke on the Filipino people? Or was there a substitution somewhere? No stone should be left unturned to find the answers to these questions.

The ink originally shown to Namfrel was blood-red in color. But the ink distributed to the voting centers was purple. Either Namfrel officials were color-blind or the blood-red ink turned purple. Another intriguing point is that the bottles containing the ink did not have any markings identifying the American manufacturing company. Yet the box containing the ink contained the manufacturer's name. A clarification from the American company should be our doubts.

MARCOS SAYS ECONOMIC PROGRAMS WILL CONTINUE

HK151218 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] The government will continue to implement a policy of austerity and productivity while awaiting a turnaround in the world economic situation. This was disclosed today by President Marcos in a talk with newsmen. He said the government's response to the country's economic problems is to [word indistinct] until the world crisis is over. This means the adoption of austerity measures while continuing the productivity program represented by the KKK [Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran], Sariling Sikap [self-help project], cottage industries, small- and medium-scale industries, and others. The president added that the government intends to exert efforts to increase exports and analyze and identify the domestic market. Added details from Bert Asuge:

[Begin Asuge recording] On the austerity measures being adopted, the chief executive said he had ordered another resumption in the appropriations program, for the coming third and fourth quarters, of about 5 percent, which means additional savings of about 3 billion pesos. This will bring down the liquidity which has increased in the past several months, the president said.

Mr Marcos also said that he is stopping all projects that are not urgent or necessary at this time although the foreign-funded projects will have to be pushed through. Mr Marcos pointed out that [words indistinct] the government mop up the extra liquidity and increase exports which went up by 24 percent in the first quarter of this year, the foreign exchange rate will go up. He said that since devaluation is [words indistinct] and too much liquidity, the government is doing everything in its power to stop the rate from going up by increasing exports and controlling liquidity. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the president said that work on community improvement projects financed under the economic support fund, which were ordered suspended until after the elections, will be resumed soon. These projects were stopped because of the 45-day ban on public works during the last election campaign. Again Bert Asuge reports:

[Begin Asuge recording] As one of the provisions of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. military bases agreement, the economic support fund [ESF] is part of the rental due from the U.S. Government for the lease of military bases in the Philippines. The president said that prior to the last election campaign, work on ESF-financed community improvement projects, particularly those along the perimeter of the bases, was in full swing. He said that economic support funds are also supposed to help finance development projects designed to improve economic and social conditions all over the country. In line with the provisions of the bases agreement, the president said the government has formulated guidelines for developing ESF projects. These guidelines emphasize, among others, the strengthening of local institutions to involve the poor, increasing and diversifying agricultural production, and integrating agricultural, industrial, and commercial development. [end recording]

VIRATA TO LEAVE SOON ON LOAN-SEEKING MISSION

HK160215 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0200 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata is scheduled to leave this weekend to start negotiations with commercial banks for loans needed by the country. Virata said he hopes that the Philippines will get the IMF loan by June and the loans from commercial banks by August. Virata also said the clean and peaceful and fair Batasan elections last Monday indicated to the world that democracy is strong in the Philippines. He said the elections, which gave everyone a chance to speak his mind, should ultimately lead to national reconciliation. Virata won one of the three assembly seats in Cavite.

BETTER FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROSPECTS VIEWED

HK160217 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0200 GMT 16 May 84

[Text] The success of the Batasan elections is expected to reopen the Philippines as a prime investment area for foreign companies. This is according to chairman Manuel Abello of the Securities and Exchange Commission or SEC. Abello said investors who had adopted a wait-and-see attitude until the Batasan elections could now be convinced of the stability of the Philippine political system. Foreign investors and international banks place great weight on the political stability of individual countries in considering their effectiveness as investment areas. The political situation in each country reflects the amount of risk that a potential investor or creditor could take.

REPORT ON THREAT POSED BY GOVERNMENT BORROWINGS

HK160207 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 14 May 84 p 6

[Report: "Government Borrowings Threaten Central Bank Goal"]

[Text] Massive government borrowings from the Central Bank [CB] last month threaten to expand the money supply and derail the CB's policy of controlling the money supply in order to correct the country's balance-of-payments position and to contain inflationary pressures. The government in April alone borrowed from the CB P [peso] 4.9 billion, expanding the CB's outstanding credits to the national government from P13.5 billion as of end-March to P18.4 billion as of end-April. A portion of the amount would be siphoned back by the CB; the government will buy dollars from the CB to pay for its foreign debts. However, the P4.9-billion borrowings from the CB would offset the P2.3-billion cut in money supply the CB made from end-1983 to the end of the first quarter this year.

CB data made available to BUSINESS DAY indicate that the peso equivalent of government's foreign-debt amortization accounts for only a minor portion of the P4.9 billion the government got from the CB last month. The data show amortization of government bilateral and multilateral credits from February to April amount to only \$53 million, or only P742 million at the official exchange rate. CB data also indicate the monetary authorities had succeeded in containing credits to the national government during the first three months of the year. From about P13.8 billion at the beginning of the year, government credits had dipped to P13.51 billion as of end-March.

Leaped: The government's borrowings shot up during the first week of April and continued to rise during the month. CB Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. was then abroad for talks with the International Monetary Fund and for the Asian Development Bank annual meeting. The rise in government borrowings endangers the CB's targets on money supply (M1) levels. Since March, or before the government borrowed P4.7 billion, the CB's hold on the money supply had already weakened. The CB exceeded its liquidity targets.

The CB goal has been to gradually reduce the annual growth rate of M1 -- pesos in circulation and in checking accounts -- from the postwar record high of 38.2 percent registered end-December 1983. The CB achieved that goal during the first two months of this year. In January, the money supply level was cut by P1.8 billion resulting in an M1 annual growth rate of 38.0 percent. The contraction continued in February when the CB decreased M1 by another P1.7 billion, resulting in an M1 annual growth rate of 31.8 percent or about six percentage points lower than the end-December rate.

Expanded: The latest CB figures indicate that for end-March, the CB lost its grip on the money supply, which expanded by P1.2 billion from end-February's P29.0 billion to P30.2 billion. Broad money -- M1 plus savings and time deposits -- also expanded by P3.9 billion or by an annual rate of 26.3 percent. Total liquidity -- broad money plus deposit substitutes -- also grew P3.7 billion, or at an annual rate of 20.1 percent. If all the P4.9-billion government borrowing becomes part of the M1 level and if the CB is unable to siphon it back, the M1 level would rise to P35.1 billion from the end-March's P30.2 billion. From the year-ago level, the expansion in money supply would be 56 percent.

If the CB fails to check M1 growth, it would build up pressure on the inflation rate which has reached a postwar record of 36.6 percent in February. Economists estimate that in the Philippines, the impact of money supply on inflation has a three-months' lag time, so that the big leap of the money supply last December is foreseen to push up inflation by April. However, a bank economist noted, the danger is that if the peso is devalued in the next few months, the inflationary pressures created in money supply expansion would be compounded. By the time these pressures subside, however, another expansion in money supply in the next few months would further accelerate the inflation rate.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO 'BITE THE BULLET' ON ECONOMY

HK160205 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 May 84 p 6

[Article by Apolonio Batalla: "Back to Reality"]

[Text] Since the results of the elections will be interpreted as a new mandate for the administration, the administration should feel equipped to undertake the unpalatable measures suggested by the IMF. Late last week, Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the approval by the IMF of the application for a standby credit depended on the capability of the government to limit its spending to the magnitude desired by the lending institution and to control the growth of liquidity.

There has been considerable delay in the approval of the application and the implication of Mr. Virata's statement is that the delay was caused by the inability of the government to meet the IMF requirements. The failure of the government to bring down the magnitudes to the desired levels was no doubt due to the elections that were to take place. Facing elections, the administration had to spend more, for obvious reasons. That is true with most governments facing a test at the polls. To come to an understanding with the IMF before the elections would have had some adverse effect on the chances of the administration.

Now that the elections are over, the administration is in the position to bite the bullet. It has no other viable alternative. The government can haggle on the magnitudes, in which case it has to prove that its own prescription is more effective in bringing about an equilibrium in the balance of payments. But any prescription will entail temporary difficulties which are likely to cause some social unrest. There has not been one country in a similar situation which has not undergone the trying circumstances of austerity. But there are a number which have shown considerable improvement after taking the medicine. One of these is Mexico.

This goes to show that biting the bullet is not as traumatic an experience as it sounds. It is also probable that the administration will enhance its credibility if it takes the medicine because the most responsible sectors of the society, specially the business community, perceives the necessity of the measures.

What would be disastrous for the administration is to adopt the populist approach -- to spend as if there is much money to spend even if there is none, to tell the people not to tighten their belts even though the situation requires belt-tightening. If that approach were adopted, business would be the first to react with hostility.

The thinking of business greatly affects production and employment, since business, private business, is the engine of economic growth in this country. It is natural to create a mirage of wellbeing during an election campaign. One has to do that in order to win. For that reason, elections are misleading. Discerning individuals know that for a fact.

If the artificial scenarios drawn up for public consumption during the elections are excusable, there is no excuse for remaining in the clouds for any length of time after the elections. The longer the negotiations with the IMF are held up, the more difficult with recovery become, since the recovery hinges on the infusion of new funds to be signalled by IMF approval of the standby facility.

Delay in new financing is likely to affect the capability to keep up with interest payments on some outstanding obligations. The economy is being kept afloat by credits coming from the U.S. Government. While these and the new credits from Japan are propping up the economy, they are not enough to sustain a recovery program. It is impossible to paint a rosy scenario for the immediate term. One of the most immediate problems is the exchange rate. There is a continuing pressure on the currency. While further devaluation would spell greater hardships for the population, nobody can guarantee the stability of the exchange rate.

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